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AUGUST 1986

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NUMBER 11

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# DATA STATEMENTS

## Soft in the Head

THE SOFTWARE MARKET IS NOWE entering the quiet season of the year, but having said that, there are still a lot of interesting products finding their way to the shelves of your local computer store.

## Going Cheap

BUDGET SOFTWARE IS ON THE UP and up. Firebird has recently become proud to announce that it is the first software company to have its products consistently 44 member out in the UK (Galaxy and the Stars (Billboard)).

The two products which helped to achieve this accolade are *Thrust* a game in the Firebird class struggle, and the now famous title, *Blitz* which has it too made it to the top in the UK at the reasonable price of a mere \$29.95.

Firebird has now announced a new set of budget titles, which, it is claimed, are available to every collection and new entrant in the country. These include one game for the C64/128, *Cave of Embers*, and two for the C-128, *Runner* and *Shark*.

Another Firebird offer is the Silver Club, which enables you to purchase a £1.95 price of your choice and with a you receive a package of goodies and a membership.

Hot to be outdoors, *Adventure* is releasing some new games for Commodore machines.

In the £199 range are two titles. *Barley*, a wobblyball simulation entitled *Barley Jet Spin* - Double Whiffball. Attributes of the game include: crowd applause; professionally composed music; choice of coats (boots or robes) and nine difficulty levels.

Those who are interested in sampling the high life of the professional gambler may like to join *Vegas Poker*, also £1.99 and for the C64.

Two titles now available on Commodore's \$29.95 HARD label are *Between the Mountains* and *Lot Palace*. The former involves the new tragic outcome of an accident at a nuclear power plant and the latter enters the land of fairy tales to bring you face to face with the wicked for queen.

Only budget title, *Alpha Omega*, has recently launched a new Commodore title *Jet Strike Action*. The game is a combat flight simulator where your task is to avoid enemy air and ground attacks and seek out and destroy the target. The price is £4.95. Yes, it was the budget label.

## Out of the Arcade



A NEW VERSION OF *POPEYE*, the computer game, has been released at £7.95 by MicroMill Software. The game deals with the classic situation which the speech-munching leech daily encounters when attempting to prove his rather imperfect girlfriend Olive.

*Popeye* has recently returned to the public eye on TV-Abs every day and *Woolworths* is about to launch a new range of *Popeye* clothes. If you want to join in this new exciting craze, maybe you'd better get the game first. Another note: ordered? Yes. What? Yes.

*Big Byte*, now under the wings of Argon Press Software, has begun engineering software from down under for release in this country. *Offa* 1 and 2 - First Mission and *Final Assault* is the title of the *Assault* game and was in the Top Ten in its home country.

Claims made by *Big Byte* for the game are as follows: stunning graphics and sound, two games in one with four separate sections, each, and a video level of addition.

## Les Adventures



ROMAN SOFTWARE IS ALSO ARRIVING from across the channel. *Intelligence*, a big French software house is soon to release *Manchurian*. The date for launch is, significantly, 18 July, Bastille Day.

The *Manchurian* package includes two manuals to accommodate the BASIC program, an instruction book, and a 18 chapter book of 8 manual type. It's a role playing, graphic, adventure and there are hints of a trip to the south of France for a few lucky players. Look out for more details.

*NEOS* the much heralded arcade adventure from new software house NEOS is now available for the C64. At a cost of £19.95 it involves you in an attempt to crack an evil drug ring. Only the NEOS team can supply you with the information you need to complete your mission.

A new version for a computer game comes from *Aspidochel* with the release of *Standing Stones* on the C64. This is a new graphic adventure set in Stone Henge where you must recruit the Great British Chief Mad and when taken home, immortals from ancient builders. The treasure is hidden deep beneath the ancient monument. It's £24.95 on disk.

The long awaited Japanese adventure from *Vegas Shogun*, has now been released and *Vegas Shogun* will also be in the book and TV series which preceded.

The game is check-a-block with 40 characters and you may choose which one you wish to be. Each one has a personality and life of its own and you must learn to manipulate them. *Shogun* is £19.95 on cassette and £24.95 on disk.



## Touch Line

**Football: Wollington House** (Upper St Martin's Lane, London WC2H 9BL) 01 275 6755.

**Magnum** 4-10 Paul St, London EC2A 4BT 01 277 5587.

**Alpha Omega** 5 Kings Road, Cammer's Rd, London E7 2HD 00 663 6457.

**International Software** 41 Old Town North, London EC2R 3LT 01 836 6803.

**Box Ryan** Liberty House, 232 Regent Street, London W1B 7DB 01 475 0988.

**AMERICA** 158A House 38 High St, Beckenham BR3 1AT 01 855 3723.

**Artisoft** 88 Long Acree, Coventry, London, London 01 834 3475.

**Vision Games** 2-4 Vernon Yard, Portobello Road, London W1B 2DB 01 737 8075.

## But Seriously

**OPERATION ALIGNMENT**, from Global Software, is an offspring of *Operation Crusader*, a product released last year. The new package contains just the alignment tape and screw-driver for adjusting tape heads and even a smaller roller. The price is smaller too at £5.95.

Some Computers is entering the floppy software market with an *Edison/Amstrad/Orbiquip* emulated 8-bits.

The package includes an editor, Deassembler, Linker and Machine Code Monitor and operates under Amiga DOS.

8-bits is available now and costs £79.95.



## Touch Line

**Global Software**, PO Box 67, London SW61 1BT 01 335 1166.

**Amiga** 12 Phoenix Park, Ponghwa, N. Korea 02337 4000.

## And the Rest

**ACTION** HAS WANDERED INTO the world of psychology to give you the chance to relive your life over and over again - have you tried?

The new game is called *After ego* and it delves into every aspect of your life from birth to old age. The program processes and tracks the player's input to develop the story, ego's experiences, status and personality.

A status report shows the player which type of responses influence his story ego's skills in several areas: social, intellectual, emotional, physical (mind) and vocational.

Because of the nature of the program there are different male and female versions.

There is also a warning which comes with the game. Because of the nature of some of the material used a reasonable

for under 16s and **PARENTAL DISCRETION** is advised.

Have you a little Vic sitting in the cupboard under the stairs and gathering dust? Well, now it's time to let it see the light of day again!

Clamcraft has come to the aid of languishing Vic-20 owners with the Viva Vic collection. Games such as *Abolisher*, *Crishawman*, *Traxx*, *Amstrad Attack*, *Lovershoe*, *Ikarna*, *Metaphasic*, *Clamcraft Battle of the Edge of Time* and *Herfagic*.

It is now available in 50 or 75K expansion and costs £5.50.

## Touch Line

**Artisoft** 25 Ford Street, Mansfield, London NW9 2PN 01 493 1921.

**Unusedy** 49 Mount Pleasant, Telford, Warrs 07356 4433.



## Hard Lines

Microsoft has come up with a teletext adapter for the Cfm at 128 so that users can access the hundreds of free teletext pages available 24 hours a day on 24-hour UK channels.

It is suitable for use throughout Europe (except France) and Australia and New Zealand. The free pages which can be accessed using the adapter include news, finance, sport and leisure. Any page can be saved to disk and reused later.

For the overall price of £89.95, the adapter is supplied plus a connecting lead, telephone cassette and a manual. There is a 12-month guarantee on the package and the software is unprotected so backup copies can be made.

Mitsumi Technology's 64 Multimodem has now received British Telecom approval.

The new modem is menu-driven and makes speed 11 supports CCITT V.22/B3 and Bell standards, handles baud rates of 300/600/1200/2400 and 75/1200. This allows access to FidoNet, Micronet and Microlink and numerous videotex services and bulletin boards. It costs £266.50 (VAT 15 including VAT and UK delivery).

## Touch Line

**Microsoft** 7 Bocking Place, Hordlesea, Hants RG5 9PH. 0205 696465.  
**Mitsumi Technology** 16 Peters Street, Ipswich IP1 1ES. 0473 278145.

## Generally Speaking

A FURGER HAS BLOOMED UP IN THE tape manufacturing industry over government plans to introduce a tape levy on blank audio cassettes.

Christopher Hobbs, Chairman of the Tape Manufacturers Group, told the law "an administrative nightmare based on expensive roll tape perforated with legal loopholes".

"The group has issued a whole lot of objections on behalf of the manufacturer. They state that home taping doesn't damage copyright, artists' interests, that no distribution of the money raised by the government levy could be levied. The levy would reflect the price of tapes and the administration to collect money raised in this way would be cumbersome. The rebate system would also penalise the manufacturer, such as the blind because it would not include distributors and retailers' mark-ups. There is also a possibility that this levy is illegal under EC law.

The Consumers Association has also come out against the government on this issue saying that the levy on blank audio cassettes is a "typical exercise in producer muscle".



Consumer Association said "Ordinary consumers who buy blank tapes are not pirates or counterfeits, and they don't make dozens of copies of copyright performances".

## Yellow Peril

BRITISH TELECOM IS TO INTRODUCE an electronic version of the Yellow Pages Directory. Information on advertisers will be held on a central database accessible to anyone with a suitable communications terminal.

Initially, the Electronic Yellow Pages (EYP) will contain information covering the London, Reading and Guildford areas.

Richard Hooper, of BT's Value Added Systems and Services Division said "Electronic Yellow Pages will be a valuable addition to our growing range of electronic publishing products. EYP will not be a substitute for the printed book, but is an extension of it will

allow Yellow Pages advertisers to reach a real market need by adding up-to-the-minute information to their advertising.

The new service will be launched in January 1987.

## Touch Line

**Consumers' Association** 14 Bocking Place, Hordlesea, Hants RG5 9PH. 0205 696465.

**The Tape Manufacturers Group**, Agents P.O. Box 10, Hordlesea, Hants RG5 9PH. 0205 696465.

**British Telecom**, 11 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7JL.

# DATA STATEMENTS

## Shop Front

IN A NEWS ITEM IN OUR JUNE 1986 issue, we noted that Autodesk was giving prizes to 12 people who achieved a benchmark of 100 in Golf Commander. In fact, there were many more who will be awarded in the first prize to achieve this achievement. We would like to congratulate anyone who achieves this by the end of

Also in the June 1986 issue, we published the winning address with our "The Uniquely Specific" which received the Volume 14 package. The product is from CDS - not Autodesk, and can be obtained for \$1.99 from 421, 10th Ave, York, California, 94598. London 011 2142 141 00 930 2018.

# COMPETITION

This month we bring you a

musical competition from

Nu-Wave.

REMEMBER MIKE CUNILLO'S CLASSIC album *Tubular Bells*? It was a cult in the 1970s and now Nu-Wave Software has introduced it to the computer era with an extensive suite of software.

Nu-Wave's *Tubular Bells* program features the entire soundtrack of the original album plus photographs which keep time to the music and also complements it.

We have a top prize of a copy of *Tubular Bells*, the album signed by Mike Gifford, plus *Tubular Bells* the video and *Tubular Bells* the computer program. The top prize winner will receive all of these.

There are also 25 runner-up prizes of copies of the Nu-Wave program.

## How to Enter

We want you to show us your knowledge of popular music by naming a maximum of seven song titles which feature the names of the days of the week. You should have one song title per day.

For example, if you think there is a song called 'You only live me on Mondays', then enter this in the space provided on the entry form and generate Tuesday. There may be a song called 'Tuesday Carl', if there is then this could be your answer for Tuesday. Continue until you have thought of a song as you can remember that we only want ONE for each different day.

When you have completed this, fill in the rest of the entry coupon and send it in as an envelope. Write the number of titles you thought of on the back of your envelope. You may enter as many times as you wish but each entry must be sealed in a separate envelope and on an original entry coupon not a copy.

The closing date is Friday, 29 August 1986. Send your entry to Nu-Wave Competition, Room Commodore, 1 Golden Square, London W1R 3AF.

## The Rules

Entries will not be accepted from employees of Argus Specialist Publications CBL and Alexander Pressman and sons. This restriction also applies to employees families and agents of the company.

The Nu-Wave entry section forms part of the rules. The editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.



### Nu-Wave Competition

#### Entry Coupon

Name

Address

post code

Monday Song

Tuesday Song

Wednesday Song

Thursday Song

Friday Song

Saturday Song

Sunday Song

Send your entry to Nu-Wave Competition Your Commodore, 1 Golden Square, London W1R 3AF. Closing date: Friday 29 August 1986.

# BUG-BYTE



## OLLO

2 hot games on one tape: First Mission and Final Assault. Ace action, with graphics and sounds straight from the arcade! CBM 64



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### HOOOOO VOOOOO

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### SOLO

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### RUPERT

Lots of sloppy fun. Josh Rupert is doing 47 reviews. C C 1



### LEAPER

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Argus Press Software Group, Liberty House 322 Regent Street, London W1B 3PD 01-432 0886

Byte Me: bright yellow for do not use or go green — £a (4/16, 4)

Selected titles may also be available in W/H. Some are not all good computer games.



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Tel (0452) 412572

# ★ STAR QUALITY ★

## Eric Doyle gives his verdict on the Star NL-10 printer

PRINTERS ARE A PAIN IN THE NECK. They are complicated devices, teled from afar, the Commodore prints do not descend below the line when printers need interfaces, which means most squawks coming out the back of my computer, and the printers look like a monochrome attack of the monies. If you've ever voiced any of these reasons for not buying a printer, Star Micros has most have been listening because the NL-10 printer goes a long way to diminishing them.

First and foremost, the printer is available with a Commodore interface which fits neatly and easily into a notch in the back of the printer so you don't spoil its very firm appearance. Connection to your Commodore is via

the usual standard DIN lead and the interface has two sockets to allow daisy chaining to other peripherals such as a disk drive. A secondary benefit of this is that if Commodore ever changes to a new printer operating system, you can produce a new interface module to match and save you the expense of buying a new printer.

The interface allows you to select PETSCII code (Commodore's character numbering system) or ASCII code at will. This can involve typing a code such as

PRINT #4;CHR\$(27);CHR\$(93);CHR\$(94)

but I thought I'd throw that away for you. Star does not usually get away from the CHR\$(hex) glyphs, but some of the standard printer formats can be changed either by the usual array of DIP switches or by skilled use of the display switches on the front of the printer.

## Switched On

The DIP switches are easily accessed at the back of the printer but I don't use wily DIPs and so I don't by the majority of printer manufacturers. They're so small that you have to screw the tip of a ballpoint pen in a small screwdriver to flip them. Admittedly, a three-year old child could use them but my fingers are substantially thicker than that. In a business environment these switches would normally only be set once but I have to use them a lot in my work and they really are a nuisance. My own theory is that a part has been made with ballpoint pen manufacturers in mind: the irony being that wordprocessors may create in their industry!

The switches set or reset a bank of eight allowing, or negating, auto line-feed and paper-out detection, or line setting a standard page length, driver number plus ASCII/Commodore mode. Several

THIS IS THE NL0 TYPEFACE

THIS IS THE STANDARD PRINT WITH UNDER LINE

THIS LINE IS COMBED WITH

THIS LINE IS IN ELITE FITCH

THIS LINE IS IN NORMAL FICIA FITCH

THIS SHOWS PROPORTIONAL SPACING

EXPANDED CHARACTERS

BOLDFACE

EMPHASIZED

EMPHASIZED BOLDFACE

LINEZ, SUPERSCRIPTS OR SUBSCRIPTS IF YOU PREFER

ROMAN CHARACTERS OR ITALICS

DOUBLE OR EVEN QUAD SIZED PRINTING

foreign character sets can also be selected using a combination of the word the switches.

The basic panel switches are used simply as a combination to allow multi-access to various useful printer modes. By holding down the relevant keys when you switch on, you can initiate automatic test, start up in NLQ mode or switch the computer into her dump mode.

NLQ stands for Near Letter Quality which means that the printer takes two passes to print a line but the quality is very close to that achieved by a typewriter or daisywheel printer instead of the lower quality achieved by straight forward single pass printing (dot) mode.

The her dump mode is very useful for checking the output from your computer to the printer. Instead of the usual row of characters the printer gives the information in row hexadecimal numbers. It is also a quick way of doing a memory dump for memory code programming purposes.

Now that the switch reached the point where the printer is turned on we should quite the other special feature of the NL-10.

## Features

The four panel switches can now be used to carefully strip the top of the paper (10%) with the printer head and

on the right and left margins.

The ability to set margins does rather spoil the neat feature on the panel which allows you to select the number of characters per line. These figures are quoted for the default width of the printed line and are measured in characters per line (CPL). If you set margins to anything other than the default values, then the maximum value of CPL drops too. I would like to see the measure of characters per inch (CPI) listed alongside the CPL value instead of being hidden away at the back of the manual.

For the record the values of CPL given are 60, 80 and 120 in draft mode plus 80 in NLQ.

In addition to the normal pass with characters there are three other typographic: italic, condensed and the character-spacing styles. Bold, expanded, emphasized, underlined, double and quadruple height and such characters plus proportional spacing can also be produced. Of these only bold can be selected directly from the front panel. If that is not enough you can define your own characters for special purposes.

Defining characters is the strong point of matrix printers over daisy wheels because it allows the dumping of high resolution screens on to paper. Doing this does involve an intensive amount of programming and for most people it would be beyond their

abilities. Nearly all commercial desktop programs have a screen display facility, however, and managers have often published them in the past. Most of these utilities are designed for Epson printers but because of the compact layout of this machine with its Epson standard most routines will be usable with the NL-10.

Using the machine has proved to be delight. Speeder which allows the use of tractor drive paper and a fraction plates will print normal sheets of paper through. This means that it is ideal for business or private use. There is a selector switch to the right of the printer which demonstrates the paper feed mode and/or the advancement a sheet paper hopper for auto-feed is included.

Although Star has gone a very long way towards saving blindmen, the company has failed to take advantage of the capabilities which a machine specific interface allows. All of the C-128 codes could have been replaced with simpler user-friendly commands. Perhaps as future models this will be rectified, after all we've not a nation of computer buffs. Compared to the competition this machine is value more advanced or cheaply and offers great value for money.

The greatest facility which the NL-10 sports is the NLQ option. Not many will have spots before my eyes after a long printing session.

# !NEW! BOOKS

## The Anatomy of the C-128

The book guides you deep into the heart of the Commodore 128. Anatomy C-128 is written for those of you who want to push your computer to the limits. This book contains the complete fully commented ROM listings of the operating system kernel. Here is a list of just some of the things you can expect to find about:

- Using the interrupts
- Assembly language programming and Serial registers
- 240 processor and the base ROM
- Primitives and the ports
- Programming for serial and timer
- Programming the various graphic modes
- Understanding and using the Input/Output ports
- Programming the Memory Management Unit (MMU)
- Using the 80 column chip
- Getting 140 x 200 point resolution
- Getting more than 25 lines on the screen
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- Character length and width management

ISBN 07460151 0 HB £12.95

## C-128 Tricks & Tips

Tricks and Tips for the C-128 is a tremendous instant treat of programming, techniques and tricks for every C-128 owner. The book not only contains plenty of sample programs, but also explains in a simple to understand manner its operation and programming of the computer.

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- Understanding the 80 column system
- Understanding multiple windows
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- Memory memory pointers
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- Screen handling
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- The MicroMemory Management Unit
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- Screen
- Screen
- Screen
- Screen

## The Anatomy of the 1571 Disk Drive ..

Following the unprecedented success of the 1541 Disk Drive Book... Data Becker and First Publishing are pleased to launch the new desktop guide to the 1571 Disk Drive. It comes instantly with the C-128 under Base 7.0 and a comprehensive introduction to sequential and random data files. Also programming the disk drive using the direct access command programming in DOS, formatted DOS sessions and data format files, and of course a fully commented DOS listing. An essential guide to your computer library!

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# 1st

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For our brochures on all the C-128 products please send this coupon to: UNIT 208, HERRINGWOOD PARK, PARKBOURNE, BERRA HILL CV9. TEL 07507 5244

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# WELCOME TO THE MACHINE

Allen Webb on the complexities of machine code.

First a little report of news. I hear that Ocean has brought out a new assembler system—Laser Cross. The company tells me that the assembler part is the same as Where Lightning but there is a new feature—an analyzer is included. Apparently this allows you to set intelligent break points and, on breaking, examine the previous instructions. It certainly sounds like the answer to many problems.

## The BIT Instruction

There is a handy instruction called BIT which performs a logical AND (see later this part) of a memory location and the accumulator. At first this is non-descriptive. If the result of the AND is zero, the zero flag is cleared otherwise it is set. Additionally, the overflow and negative flags are set according to the value of bits six and seven of the memory location. Listing 1 gives a way of generating a non-descriptive counter using BIT.

### Listing 1

```
10 ANIRMBLE 100
20 R0M1 =%C000
30 R0M1 LCOOP BIT %C000
40 R0M1 R0M1 LCOOP%
50 R0M1 L0A %C000
60 R0M1 C0A, 128
70 R0M1 R0A %C000
80 R0M1 JMP DELAY1
90 R0M1 LCOOP% L0A %C000
100 R0M1 AND 127
110 R0M1 STA %C000
120 R0M1 DELAY1 L0A 0
130 R0M1 L0A 127
140 R0M1 DELAY1 C0A
150 R0M1 R0A DELAY1
160 R0M1 C0A
170 R0M1 R0A DELAY1
180 R0M1 JMP LCOOP
190 R0M1 ]
```

The register is rather confused but illustrates one way of using BIT to register bit seven of a single memory

location (in this case, the top left corner of the screen). Since BIT functions only in absolute and zero page, it isn't really suited to perform this function for the whole screen unless you load the current cursor position by indirect addressing into a memory location and BIT that.

Line 100 copies the value of bit seven of the contents of location \$C000 into the negative flag. It happens that this bit is used to show whether or not the character on the screen is normal or inverted (if bit seven is set (inverted bit character) the program branches to line 160 where the bit is cleared (line 170 clears it). Otherwise line 130 sets the bit. Lines 180 to 190 perform a simple delay.

You will notice that lines 130 to 170 use some odd instructions. These are some of the logical or bitwise instructions. These instructions are various rules to allow the combination of bit patterns. These are used in a variety of ways.

The first instruction is AND. The instruction follows the following truth table:

A	1	0
1	1	0
0	0	0

Using this table if AND two set bits the result is a set bit. All other combinations result in a zero bit. Imagine that you want to ensure that a location never holds more than 15. The following sequence will ensure this.

LDA number  
AND 15  
STA location

If the accumulator contains binary 111001010, the sequence will have the effect

111001010 AND 100001111 = 100001010

We have effectively masked out the top four bits (hence by using AND we can selectively remove or retain bits).

Line 127 in Listing 1 clears bit seven by ANDing with 127 (100111111). The next instruction is the exclusive OR. This has the truth table:

A	1	0
1	0	1
0	1	0

In effect, if either bit is set, the result is a set bit. OR allows the selection setting of bits. Line 126 in Listing 1 sets bit seven by ORing with 128 (100000000).

Finally we have the exclusive OR (XOR):

A	1	0
1	0	1
0	1	0

These instructions can be used as a comparison tool since dissimilar bits result in a set bit. It can also be used to complement or invert a bit pattern. Consider the effect of

111001010 XOR 111111111 = 10010100

This effect is very handy in respect to obtain reverse field effects.

## Summing It Up

Last time I was very friendly in my dealing with arithmetic. Things are in fact a little more involved than I indicated but I didn't want to put you off their name, unfortunately, we have to look at things a little greater detail.

The rules for adding binary are quite simple. Two zero bits when added result in a zero bit. Adding a zero bit to a set bit results in a set bit. Adding two set bits results in a zero bit and a set carry. The following examples will show what I mean.

0010 + 0010  
0100  
0100

0011 + 0011  
0110  
0110

I've already mentioned that bit seven is the sign flag. What happens, therefore, if you add two gives a result with a set sign-bit? Clearly this is a disaster since we've generated a negative number. The answer is that this action results in an overflow which sets the V flag. Here is an example:

01001100+  
01000000  
10001100

The overflow flag is set when there is a carry from bit six to both seven and one occur in one of four situations:

- When large positive numbers are added
- When large negative numbers are added
- When a large positive number is subtracted from a large negative number
- When a large negative number is subtracted from a large positive number

Clearly, you must make allowances in your coding to check for overflow if you are using signed arithmetic.

In signed binary, bit seven is set to denote a negative number. Consider this example in which we try to add -6 to -3:

+6 = 00000110  
-3 = 11111101  
10000011  
10000011

The result is -11, which is clearly incorrect! There is a bug in adding binary this way. The solution is by using the concept of two complements to represent negative numbers. To get the two complement, you invert each bit and then add one. Here are two examples:

0 = 00000101

invert the bits: 11111010

```
add 1 11111001 -3
8 - 00001000
Invert the bits 11111001
add 1 11111001 -3
Let us go back to our earlier
example but using two
complements
+8 00001000 +
-3 11111101
00000001
```

The answer is 5 as required. We update the carry flag. Using two complementing, we can add or subtract signed binary numbers at will. It won't take much thought to realize that subtraction is simply the addition of a number to the two's complement of the other.

These concepts will be of most value to those of you who wish to manipulate real data rather than playing games. If that is your goal, then further reading from a manual text, such as *8086*, is mandatory.

Those of you who have used electronic measuring equipment may have come across Binary Coded Decimal (BCD). This is a frequently used format for data transmission. The 8255 PPI allows you to use BCD. To enter decimal mode, you must set the Decimal flag with the instruction **SD**. To return to binary mode you clear the flag with **CLD**. In decimal mode, a byte is used to hold two four-bit coded numbers. These are:

CODE	BCD DIGIT
0000	0
0001	1
0010	2
0011	3
0100	4
0101	5
0110	6
0111	7
1000	8
1001	9

Consider a location holding the last pattern **01100010** (in binary, incidentally) in its decimal mode. It contains:

```
code 0000
or 121
```

The reason is that the left nibble contains the 10 coded

as above and the right nibble contains the units. Try listing 2.

### Listing 3

```
TO ASSEMBLE 101
90 BDM +HCB000
100 BDM BCD
110 BDM CLC
120 BDM LDA 000
130 BDM ADDCA 000
140 BDM STA 000
150 BDM CLO
160 BDM RTS
170 BDM ]
```

Try running the routine both in decimal mode and in binary mode (by using line 100). If you try with a value of six in each of 000 and 001, i.e., you are adding six and six, you should get 12 in binary mode and 18 in decimal mode. The reason is that the result of adding six and six is put into 000 as the two nibbles (up to sixteen) and one and two.

0000	0010
1	2

When you peek 000, however, you get 18 since 18 in binary is 00010010. Try some other combinations of numbers. Never forget to include the **CLD** instruction before you start to read since failure to do this will cause a crash.

**BCD** can also be of use when calculating scores in games without recourse to floating point.

### The Stack

I have previously mentioned an area of memory called the stack. It might be a good idea to see how this area with a few paragraphs in this item.

The stack is essentially a scratch pad which the microprocessor uses to store things. For example, when the processor executes a jump instruction, it must somehow remember where to return to at the end of the subtask. It therefore saves details of the return address on the stack. The size of the stack is limited which explains why you are limited in the number of nested

**COMBOS** you may have in use.

Not only is the stack useful to the machine, it is also useful to you. It is a simple matter to temporarily push data on to and pull data off the stack. Four instructions perform such tasks.

**PHA** pushes the accumulator contents on to the stack. **PLA** pulls the next stack value onto the accumulator.

**PHF** pushes the status register on to the stack. **PLF** pulls the next stack value into the status register.

The current value on the stack is indicated at a eight-bit register called the stack pointer. It is often handy to save or alter this pointer. Two instructions allow this. **TEX** transfers stack pointer to X register. **TXS** transfers X register to the stack pointer.

One word of warning. You must take care to balance your push and pull instructions and monitor how you change the stack pointer. If not, you may end up with a runaway crash.

### Homework

You may find these problems a bit more challenging.

1) Write a routine to place a character at a specified location on the screen. (Hint: If X is the horizontal position (1 to 40), and Y is the vertical position (1 to 25), then the memory location occupied by the character is given by  $10240 + 80X + Y - 1$ .)  
2) When plotting high-resolution graphics, a new point is entered by G-DRAW. The relevant memory byte with a mask corresponding to the point to be set. This mask is equal to two raised to the power of the bit number corresponding to the position of the point in the memory byte. Why?

3) Referring on from question 2, the following sequence of code will set the whose value is (mask X register) and the memory location to be masked is held in SPH and SPC.  
LDY 03  
LDX 01

```
LDX 03HLF
ORA TABLE
STA 03HLF
RTS
TABLE BYTE 1,2,AAH,03,00,00
```

Write a similar routine which will erase a specified point. If you're unsure about how high-resolution graphics work, try reading the *Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide*.

### The Answer

Last month we started an ample 16-bit arithmetic. The homework should help reinforce the material discussed.

The first question was a bit of a trick question to multiply an eight-bit number by 256, you simply move the eight-bit number into the most significant byte of a 16-bit number and zero the least significant byte.

Question 2 is a frequently met situation where you're handling data on the screen and you want to move down a line. Here is my solution.

```
TO ASSEMBLE 1 101
90 BDM +HCB000
100 BDM CLC
110 BDM LDA 000
120 BDM ADC 040
130 BDM STA 000
140 BDM BCC CRT
150 BDM INC 000
160 BDM LDX 075
170 BDM ]
```

The third example was simply evaluated to make you think a bit. The solution is the easiest I can come up with.

```
TO ASSEMBLE 0 101
90 BDM +HCB000
100 BDM CLC
110 BDM LDA 000
120 BDM AND 001
130 BDM STA 000
140 BDM BCC 000
150 BDM CLC
160 BDM LDA 000
170 BDM ADC 001
180 BDM STA 000
190 BDM LDA 000
200 BDM ADC 001
210 BDM STA 000
220 BDM RTS
230 BDM ]
```





**Title:**  
The Anatomy of the Commodore 128  
**Author:**  
K Gerts, J Scheib & F Thurn  
**Publisher:**  
First Publishing Ltd  
**Price:** £79.95

SUCH A DETAILED BOOK AS THIS often takes many months to clear all of the copyright problems which precede its release. It's immensely pleasing to see the C-128 laid bare to the inquiring mind so soon after the machine's UK release.

The book is in two principal sections: a long and detailed look at everything the hardware offered by the computer and a full elementary of the ROM routines.

Although the book goes into depth on the 128 mode, the C128 mode is a little more sketchy and the 64 mode is virtually ignored. This is not really a criticism of the book, after all the C128 is well documented already and the C128 section does give enough detail on the Commodore C128 to allow a general book on C128 to take over.

The last chapter deal with 128 programming for the informed user. No long duplications of Commodore's introduction to Basic here, it's straight in to the code of programs for the Memory Management Unit (MUM), high resolution screen, accessing the Basic routines and much more more.

Each chapter is dedicated to an individual chip (including the 280 and 2801 video chips) and technical specifications are revealed alongside the more digestible facts, tips and

programs.

The ROM elementary is highly detailed with a short description accompanying each line of code so that the reader can easily determine just what the ROM is up to at any particular point.

If you're serious about your 128 you can't do better than this impressive work.

**Title:**  
Tricks and Tips for the C-128  
**Author:**  
T Webber, R Hennig, J Trapp  
**Publisher:**  
First Publishing Ltd  
**Price:**  
£12.95

SOME OF THE CONTENTS OF THIS book are duplicated in the Anatomy of the Commodore 128 but it no way does it detract the value of either. Tricks and Tips is aimed more at the intermediate programmer than the advanced user but, as an introduction to the hidden abilities of the machine and as an aid to thinking machine code programming, looking for something to do with their new found knowledge, it has no peers.

The large typeface used throughout the book could be described as lazier sometimes as a useful extension to disabled readers who gain a lot of pleasure and practical help from their computer. If I want to be wicked I would say that it uses more paper and makes the book look as thick as its companion books thereby pushing the

cover price, but I wouldn't be that nasty.

The readers given range from simple software protection on disk and tape, interrupt driven music, graphics routines, sprites and character generation, multiple windows and the MUM. There is even a section on adding extra commands to Basic. For those throwing their hands up in horror saying that there are enough 128 commands for even the most discerning programmer, buy the book you'll definitely benefit from it!

Many of the smaller tips are little gems which would take months to unravel if this book was not in your library. The book fully describes all of the techniques used in clear concise English (the authors are German) and it should provide hours of interesting study.

**Title:**  
Commodore 64/128 Graphics and Sound Programming  
**Author:**  
Stan Krute  
**Publisher:**  
TAB Books Inc.

HOW I BE POOLED BY THE TITLE, THIS book is solely for the C128 or the 128 mode. Although the title looks good on the cover, I think it will put off more buyers than it attracts. Old owners may get it over with a cursory glance thinking that half of the book will prove irrelevant to their machine.

Working off two spare programming, the book soon advances to moving the shapes around the screen and overlay animation techniques in unicolour and multicolour. The author then moves on to deal with character graphics in a similar way and then we have an elementary high resolution chapter. The things, and there are an awful lot of them, are in Basic, very clearly printed and they work slowly.

The audio section deals with the shaping of musical sounds and sound effects. There are a few really good routines interspersed for C128 and will make a fine sample program using machine code. Interrupts would have done quite nicely in with the sample machine code program at the end of the book.

The final section puts it all together,

BOOKS



sound and graphics in synchrony. The sample program is especially synchronic; it's a dull program. Two characters take turns dropping from a skyhook as to a new one outpacing the other back up to the hook. Surely a small sample game could have been developed from this!

The appendices give grids and programming aids which are the best thing this book has to offer.

**Title:** The Second Book of Machine Language  
**Author:** Richard Marshfield  
**Publisher:** Computer Books/Holt Saunders  
**Price:** \$12.95

IF MACHINE LANGUAGE FOR BEGINNERS was an introduction to the vocabulary of machine code, then this book is an essay on the grammar of the language. More than this, working through the book gradually builds up a powerful assembler program which not only teaches the basics of machine code programming structure but also acts as a useful addition to your utility library for creating your own routines and programs.

As the name suggests, the Label Assembler Development System (LADS) allows the use of labels and comments within a program which looks like a normal Basic program except that it goes its own mnemonic language based on normal machine code mnemonics.

This forms a much easier way to construct a machine code program and not being a code book means that a clue be used to show many of the tactical programming including communicating with peripheral devices and measuring a database.

The book is written in intelligent English which assumes nothing more than a lot of common sense and perseverance on the part of the reader. The instruction comes in useful because you have to enter several pages of data which lacks the customary effectiveness of other books like the Computer virus.

An appendix of useful subroutines for incrementing, adding and subtracting, double byte numbers, multi-byte addition and multiplication and division adequately cover areas which can be problematic to beginners.

Undoubtedly the contents of this book offers great value for money to anyone interested in a good introduction to machine language.

**Title:** Tool Kit: Kemal  
**Author:** Dan Hoeb  
**Publisher:** Computer Books/Holt Saunders  
**Price:** \$12.95

COMPUTER GAZETTE IS A RATHER CAUTIOUS American magazine which is a mass of information for Commodore, Apple and Atari users, and Computer's

books of patterns for each machine are always good value for money.

Tool Kit: Kemal may sound like a collection of utility programs but it is a description of the KOMAKernel routines at the end of the memories of the C64 and the 28.

The book is not fully self contained and Computer's Tool Kit: Basic which deals with the Basic ROM along with a full description of the kernel routines, would be a useful companion to help gain the full benefit from the wealth of information contained in this book.

Each chapter is a grouping of the various subroutines in 'family' groups. For example all the tape I/O routines have a large chapter which not only describes the routines but explains the



way in which a tape file is structured. Other chapters deal in similar way with interrupts and system reset, screen scroll I/O, RS 232 and principal kernel routines.

Apart from giving details of the subroutines and their values there is a smattering of hints and tips and short useful programs which demonstrate how the kit may be used within your own projects.

The routines are listed in memory order and abbreviated programs in two final appendices but a more standard index would have improved the facilities offered by this very useful book.

**Bookworm, Eric Doyle,**  
**delves between the covers**  
**of the best Commodore**  
**books.**

# SHELF

# MAKING

## Stuart Cooke takes a look at the Commodore Music Expansion System.

THE COMMODORE 64 IS WELL known for its musical capabilities. In fact the reason it is so good that some companies are manufacturing audio cassettes of computers must be that you can listen to computer music on your hi-fi.

Not satisfied with having a computer that has some of the best sound, Commodore teamed up with Music Labs. Inc. game evangelists and produced the Musical Expansion.

The Expansion System consists of a small box which plugs into the cartridge port on either a Commodore 64 or 128. This small box will then give you Commodore the ability to play eight different tunes at once together with a drum backing sound and numerous notes.

The Expansion System contains an FM Music Synthesis chip which produces all of the sounds. FM Synthesis is used in the very popular Yamaha 002 synthesiser and gives you computer facilities very similar to those very expensive machines.

### In Use

Obviously before you can use the interface you will have to put the sound through some sort of amplifier. Levels are provided with the interface so that you can put the sound through either a television or a monitor. The best sound reproduction is achieved by putting the sound through your hi-fi or a music amplifier, the sound output going from the interface to the ALIA input on your hi-fi. The best to do this is not included so you will have to buy your own.

Once the controlling software is loaded from either tape or disk you can make music.

The various options offered to you are chosen from pull down menus. The menus available are:

**EDIT** - which allows you to choose keyboard notes, single finger chords etc. **EDIT2** - which allows you to choose

which of the preset voices you are going to use. **EDIT3** - allows you to choose from one of the preset drum patterns. **EDIT4** - allows beginners to play tunes and learn to dance music.

**DRM** - available only to people who buy the disk version of the software. This allows you to load in new sounds and new music.

Using these menus is very simple. Use functions F1 and F2 to select the option that you want, then press F3 to pull down the menu. Once the menu is down use the same keys to move up and down the menu and select the appropriate function. The only problems that I found with this is that there is no quick escape option. The EDIT menu function is always at the top of the list, if you want to change something at the bottom of the list then you must go down make the necessary change and then go back up to the top again to leave the menu. Very time consuming.

As previously mentioned the help screen allows you to set many useful parameters. For example you can split the keyboard where you want and have one sound playing on the left hand keys while another plays the right hand keys. This means that you could play a tune with an organ sound while you play the chords with a guitar sound.

You can take this even further by using auto chords. This function allows beginners to play chords by simply pressing a key. For example to play C Major press the C key. Both major and minor keys are available but unfortunately there are no sevenths.

If you select one of the rhythms and you have auto chording switched on, a backing track will automatically be added to the chords, this is great for beginners as they can play complete tunes with just two fingers, one for the tune the other for the chords.

The sounds offered from the EDIT4 menu are pretty diverse and of exceptionally high quality. The notes range from a harpsichord through to a jazz organ so there is probably something to suit just about every taste you are likely to play. Disk users have the added benefit that they can load in a selection of notes from disk.

The rhythm section is quite good though it sounds a little busy. It would be possible to use the sound expander on tape but on no account would you feel happy using the built in drum sounds.

If you have never touched a keyboard before you will love the EDIT option. When you choose this option each key has 'moved' in it a little time. Pressing keys at random will link up to 255 of these notes together giving quite catchy tunes. Both this one available are Country, Pop and Disco. Disk users also have a big band sound option.

As I have previously noted, the interface allows you to play up to eight notes at once. The notes being played are represented on a musical scale on the screen. It actually plays the notes you can either press keys on the keyboard, use an optional overlay as used with the Commodore Music Mixer, or use an address keyboard.

The add-on keyboard is a five octave full size keyboard. It is fairly well made and has a very good 'feel' to it. People who are used to piano and organs will be quite at home using it if you are used to a game it is worth pointing out that there is no touch sensitivity to the keyboard, no matter how hard you press a key the note still plays at the same volume.

Obviously a product like this has to have some bad points and it does. However, most of my gripe are over the documentation and the software NOT the interface itself.

The manual can be described as barely adequate. There is information on each of the functions available but there is no information on how to program the interface yourself. OK you may be complicated but surely there are people who would like to give it a go. Commodore will be releasing a package that allows you to generate your own sounds at a later date but it has yet to be seen if this will let you generate new voices for use with the keyboard.

This doesn't seem too difficult for the disk system but since the cassette version doesn't have a LOAD option I am fairly certain that you won't be able to change the notes on the cassette version of the software.

# MUSIC

The RIFF function is great fun too after a little while becomes a little boring, after all you wouldn't listen to the same record over and over again, would you? My personal opinion is that the memory given over to this could have been used to offer a few more input options especially the option of more voices.

If you purchase the sound expander together with the full size keyboard then you will also get the Commodore Sound Studio Program in being honest I can't quite understand why this program comes with the package as it is vital for editing the C64's internal SID chip not the new sound chip.

The program basically gives you a system's level panel and allows you to

change parameters such as attack and decay very simply instead of allowing you to write notes. The program isn't really that bad my personal opinion is that it is the cheapest one to be packaged with the keyboard.

## Verdict

The Commodore Sound Expander in whatever form you purchase it can only be described as superb. OK so I've mentioned a few downsides but it's good qualities far outweigh these.

The keyboard and software reviewed here was used by both professional musicians and people who have never touched a keyboard before, all were equally impressed.

If you are thinking of taking up playing keyboard it is a real treat to own one but until now have been put off by the price. dig deep and go and buy one of the available systems, you refuse not to regret it.

## Touch Line

**Sound Expander plus full size keyboard—£195.99**

**Sound Expander plus Commodore 64 and keyboard—£268.**

**Available from most Commodore dealers.**





# 'CHIP

## Eric Doyle cruises inside his Commodore to look at some chips.

A SMALL NUMBER CAN BE easily stored in a computer's memory but those programs use numbers which are outside the range of simple integers. Two byte integer values can only include whole numbers in the range of 32767 to -32768, so how does Basic deal with extremely large numbers or decimals?

The system used is known as floating point mathematics or scientific notation. In the decimal system of numbering any number can be expressed as a power of 10. For example, the number 10 is represented by  $10 \div 1$  or  $1 \times 10^0$ . One hundred becomes  $10 \div 1$  which is  $1 \times 10 = 10$  and a thousand is  $10 \div 1 \div 1$  or  $10 \times 10^2$ .

Numbers between multiplies are represented in the following ways:

$30 = 10 \div 1 \div 3 = 10 \times 3$   
 $3.52 = 10 \div 1 \div 3.52 = 10 \times 3.52$   
 $3.52E6 = 10 \div 1 \div 3.52 \div 10 = 10 \times 3.52 \times 10^6$

You can see that converting a number to floating point format means dividing it repeatedly by 10 until the number is reduced to a value between one and nine. Then the number of divisions is written down as a power of 10. This process is called "normalizing" the number.

Values below one are normalized by multiplying them by 10 until the value lies in the range one to nine, as before. The same the number of multiplications are represented as a negative value of 10.

$0.1$  becomes  $1 \div 10 \div 1$   
 $0.00021$  becomes  $2.1 \div 10 \div 10 \div 10$

So the form of notation 10 1 2 has the value of one, so any number from one to nine is represented by a number multiplied by  $10 \div 1$ .

The two parts of the floating point number are known as the mantissa and the exponent. The mantissa is the fractional number and the exponent is the power of 10.

Because the power is shown as a power of 10 the computer uses the letter E instead of printing 10 every time.

1.24E15

By now you will realize that the decimal place is determined by the exponent. The name "floating point" is chosen from the fact that as the exponent is increased and decreased the decimal point floats forward and backward along the mantissa when the exponent is converted to normal decimal notation.

### Binary Power

The real story well but there's a fly in the exponent. Computers use binary notation not decimal. Fortunately, the method is the same but to base two.

We have seen that normalizing a decimal

number means converting the number so that it lies between one and 10 or to put it another way, one and the number base 10 minus one. Applying this to binary (base two) a normalized number lies between one and the number base two minus one. So a normalized binary number always has a one before the decimal point.

When reading a byte from left to right the value of each successive bit in decimal is half of the previous bit so the ones 8, 4, 2, 1. This series continues keeping the decimal point as a temporary one is the lowest whole number in the series and it equals one decimal, binary 0.1 is 0.5 decimal binary 0.01 is 0.25 and 0.001 gives decimal 0.125.

The exponent lies in the decimal range 127 to -128 but this does not convert directly from the binary byte. Instead a binary value of zero means that the number is also zero in decimal. A decimal value of one converts to a value of -128, two is -127 and is decimal 255 converts to +127. It follows that a real value of 128 is equivalent to an exponent of zero.

### Frying Mantissas

The mantissa is not as straightforward as it first might seem. The first byte contains an imaginary decimal point following the highest bit of the byte. We have discovered that any normalized number has a value greater than one but

Decimal	Binary	Normalized	
10	1010	1000	8.25E8
1.5	1011	1001	8.25E7
8.0025	000001	1001	8.25E4
3.375	1001111	100011	8.25E2

Two bytes are used in memory to store floating point numbers. The first byte is the exponent and the following four bytes give the mantissa.

Now that two bytes are always assumed that the highest bit of the byte will be one. Using this fact, the exponent uses this bit to signify positive and negative



# CHAT'



numbers. A one in this position would mean a negative number and a zero signifies a positive value.

If the stored value are **MAINT** an ordinary decimal value would result. Mantissa 1 would return a value of 100. To convert this to a mantissa value we must first evaluate the high bit by **ANDing** the location with 128. This gives 128 which means the bit is set and the number represented will be negative.

Next we must determine the value of the rest of the byte. **ANDing** with 127 will eliminate the first bit and give 64. This is the first decimal place of the binary mantissa and equates with a value of 0.5 decimal. The maximum value which it could reach if **MAINT** is 127. This is almost 128 which is double 64. If we divide our value by 128 we therefore get 0.5.

What if the third highest bit was set instead? **ANDing** with 127 would give 32 and dividing by 128 gives 0.25 to the system means to work. The data architect wants it and we now go on to consider Mantissa 2.

Imagine for the moment that this whole byte was an eight bit Mantissa 1 with only the highest bit set. The value would be 128. To make this equal to 0.5 we divide by 256. It can't be 0.5 in this position so we must divide again by 128. Similarly, Mantissa 3 is divided by 128 then again by 256 and finally by 128 to result in decimal value. Mantissa 4 is divided three times by 256 and once by 128.

This four-byte Mantissa gives an accuracy of approximately four places which is accurate enough for most purposes.

The exponent is a power of two, ranging from +128 to -127.

$$2^{128} = 3.9 \times 10^{38}$$

$$2^{-128} = 1.7 \times 10^{-38}$$

This gives the maximum range of floating-point integers.

## Packing Out

A program to reveal the value of a stored floating point number would have to do four things.

First, find where the variable is located. Secondly, evaluate the exponent. Thirdly, determine the type of the first number and finally calculate the Mantissa. The following program does all of this.

## Functional Arrays

Defined functions are also stored as a kind of variable. The first two bytes are the function name, the following two bytes point to the actual location of the function definition in program memory. The location of the variable used within the function is pointed to by the next two bytes. The location is always within variable memory. The final byte does not signify anything and remains at value zero.

Arrays are stored as an area which begins where the variable data ends. Where is that? Well, how long is a piece of string? The start position depends firstly on how long the program is and, secondly, how many variables have been defined. As a new variable is encountered by

the program, so the array memory moves up by seven bytes.

Arrays are as complex as more as they are to manipulate in a program. First a header must be created then a block of memory must be made for all of the values. A table to be created. The actual format can be seen in the tables at the end of this article.

Obviously, a vast amount of memory can be reserved for arrays and when you consider that the block has to be moved up seven bytes every time an ordinary variable is created, it is clear that this could slow the program considerably. Some companies lack the ability to move the array area and all variables must be initialised in the first few lines of a program to obtain a fixed point for the start of arrays. Even though this is not necessary on a Commodore, it can be prudent, in cases where several arrays are used, to initialise integer floating point, string variable word pairs or real values before defining arrays. Also remember to define functions at this point too.

## Get Organized

You will now see why memory is wasted when defining variables so that they all occupy seven bytes. It makes the moving of variables a lot simpler if a fixed space has to be created regardless of the variable type. This is crucial to chip memory management and many more examples of reserved memory will be seen in future articles as we progress through all of the computer's chips.

PROGRAM 7.007 (1000)			
100 GO-2,123	210 GET 4 CALCULATE 0.5M 8		
200 GET 4 LEVEL % 0.04 1028	220 0.04+0.0125*11842 1281		
300 GET 401.4110071	230 GET 4 REMOVE 0.28 BYT 8		
400 GET 4 704 256/MAINT03	240 GET 4 0.28		
500 GET 4 128	250 7.04/0.0000 127		
600 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %	260 GET 4 0.28		
700 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %	270 GET 4 CALCULATE FRACTION		
800 0.04/100 = 0.0004 1281	280 0.04/0.0004		
900 GET 4 256/	290 FRACTION*FRACTION		
1000 GET 4 256/	300 FRACTION*FRACTION		
1100 GET 4 256/	310 FRACTION*FRACTION		
1200 GET 4 256/	320 FRACTION*FRACTION		
1300 GET 4 256/	330 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
1400 GET 4 256/	340 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
1500 GET 4 256/	350 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
1600 GET 4 256/	360 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
1700 GET 4 256/	370 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
1800 GET 4 256/	380 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
1900 GET 4 256/	390 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
2000 GET 4 256/	400 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
2100 GET 4 256/	410 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
2200 GET 4 256/	420 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
2300 GET 4 256/	430 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
2400 GET 4 256/	440 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
2500 GET 4 256/	450 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
2600 GET 4 256/	460 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
2700 GET 4 256/	470 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
2800 GET 4 256/	480 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
2900 GET 4 256/	490 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
3000 GET 4 256/	500 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
3100 GET 4 256/	510 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
3200 GET 4 256/	520 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
3300 GET 4 256/	530 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
3400 GET 4 256/	540 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
3500 GET 4 256/	550 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
3600 GET 4 256/	560 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
3700 GET 4 256/	570 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
3800 GET 4 256/	580 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
3900 GET 4 256/	590 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
4000 GET 4 256/	600 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
4100 GET 4 256/	610 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
4200 GET 4 256/	620 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
4300 GET 4 256/	630 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
4400 GET 4 256/	640 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
4500 GET 4 256/	650 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
4600 GET 4 256/	660 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
4700 GET 4 256/	670 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
4800 GET 4 256/	680 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
4900 GET 4 256/	690 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
5000 GET 4 256/	700 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
5100 GET 4 256/	710 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
5200 GET 4 256/	720 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
5300 GET 4 256/	730 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
5400 GET 4 256/	740 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
5500 GET 4 256/	750 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
5600 GET 4 256/	760 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
5700 GET 4 256/	770 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
5800 GET 4 256/	780 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
5900 GET 4 256/	790 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
6000 GET 4 256/	800 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
6100 GET 4 256/	810 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
6200 GET 4 256/	820 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
6300 GET 4 256/	830 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
6400 GET 4 256/	840 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
6500 GET 4 256/	850 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
6600 GET 4 256/	860 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
6700 GET 4 256/	870 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
6800 GET 4 256/	880 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
6900 GET 4 256/	890 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
7000 GET 4 256/	900 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
7100 GET 4 256/	910 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
7200 GET 4 256/	920 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
7300 GET 4 256/	930 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
7400 GET 4 256/	940 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
7500 GET 4 256/	950 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
7600 GET 4 256/	960 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
7700 GET 4 256/	970 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
7800 GET 4 256/	980 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
7900 GET 4 256/	990 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
8000 GET 4 256/	1000 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
8100 GET 4 256/	1010 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
8200 GET 4 256/	1020 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
8300 GET 4 256/	1030 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
8400 GET 4 256/	1040 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
8500 GET 4 256/	1050 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
8600 GET 4 256/	1060 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
8700 GET 4 256/	1070 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
8800 GET 4 256/	1080 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
8900 GET 4 256/	1090 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
9000 GET 4 256/	1100 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
9100 GET 4 256/	1110 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
9200 GET 4 256/	1120 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
9300 GET 4 256/	1130 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
9400 GET 4 256/	1140 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
9500 GET 4 256/	1150 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
9600 GET 4 256/	1160 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
9700 GET 4 256/	1170 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
9800 GET 4 256/	1180 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
9900 GET 4 256/	1190 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		
10000 GET 4 256/	1200 GET 4 0.04 0.04/100 %		

Gordon Handlett looks at L&S

Google's modest market cap

# AMERICANA

**WHEN BUDGET GAMES FIRST AP-** peared, they tended to be poor versions of Space Invaders and Pac-Man without basic and solid in-magazines and gamepads with no product advertisement and very low company profiles. It did not take long though for the major companies to see that there was a place in the market for games at a low price and soon they were re-releasing their old titles at a lower price in order to gain an increased shelf life and profit from these consumers.

With this increased expectancy, it was a surprise on the cards that US Gold, one of Britain's largest software distributors, would jump on the bandwagon. Americans in the title of the US Gold bulletin rattle. Nine titles have been released for the C44 in the retail branch and there is potential for some more in the future for the C 16. As you would expect from US Gold, the packaging is slick with clear plastic cases (useful for the company) and a uniform colour scheme of yellow, red and orange. One of the packages involved against US Gold has always been that the product has been too highly priced but I don't think that many people will be too disappointed if they pay £119 for one of their titles.

So what of the games themselves? They fall into two categories, some that have previously been released at a

higher price and some that have never before seen light of day under a US Gold label.

100

**Bandball** is a pinball game that scrolls over four screens. You must knock down 32 targets in a five-ball run in order to progress to the next screen. There are four sets of flippers to manipulate and you can "mudge" (the machine's limited number of bars on your trackside) to keep the ball in play. An unusual feature is the two-player option which is not as you may think, a fixed-to-head confrontation, but one player controlling the flippers and the other the mudge. I found this game highly addictive, and my favorite amongst the releases on the list.

1000

Scrolls of Abaddon is a crude adventure that at first sight looks like a Pacman derivative, but there is a lot more to it than that. You must explore a series of rooms searching for the last piece of all the gems that are lying around whilst avoiding the ratters. The more you move round the screen, the more you collect your future movements as by clicking on the gems you can discover

With the right  
 approach, it's  
 possible.

[illegible]

some directional arrows that must be followed. There are a few scrolls to collect that contain spells to help you on your way.

### Arcadia

*Others Pothes* is a one or two player, 32 screen platform game, reminiscent of a cast down version of *Bounty Bob*. On each screen, you must collect a key and make your way to the exit whilst leaping around the various obstacles. Robots pursue you relentlessly although if you pick up an object, you have a limited amount of time in which to destroy them. There is the usual selection of roll-spins, lifts and ladders to be over come.

*Alien Shuffle* is a space shoot-em-up game in which you battle your way through alternate screens of marauding aliens and asteroid belts. There are several varieties of aliens including blob men, squanders and bomb launchers. The asteroid belt is solid and you blast a way for your ship to pass safely through it. At higher levels, the asteroids move considerably faster.

Another space arcade game is *Alienated Zone* where you are in the great perimeter gunnery pod trying to defend your early warning station Alpha IV. You are given warning as to which direction the next enemy ship is

approaching from and must try to destroy it as quickly as possible. There are five difficulty levels to choose from and your score is determined not only by the number of enemies that you destroy, but also the length of time that you took to do it.

### Street Life

*New York City* is a strange sort of game where the object is to go round visiting various sights such as the Empire State Building and the city Zoo. You can drive round the city or walk or use the subway. You will need to eat and get money from the bank in order to pay for your car repairs etc. At all these locations, there is a platform type game to solve before you are allowed to proceed. If you crash your car, you get taken to the hospital while the car goes to the garage and all of the costs time and money. The entire game must be completed within a certain time period.

### All Sorts

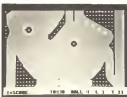
*Shamus* is a break up game which sees you trying to persuade the blonde class and destroy her. You must explore the maze searching for colour coded keys that allow you access to further levels. All this must be done whilst defending yourself against the assorted intruders.

There are extra hints to be gained either by collecting bottles or by making walking over a question mark and there is the constant threat of the shadow to be evasive - he can't be killed, only stunned if he comes chasing after you.

*Intermix* is a Four Track/Star Warses variant. A map of the solar grid displays both friendly and enemy forces and you must warp into the appropriate quadrant to do battle with the foe in an arcade type sequence. There are long and short range weapons to help you find the enemy and you must navigate through asteroid fields as you travel in hyper-space to your destination. You must also find friendly bases where you can dock, refuel and repair.

The final game to be released is *Reckonance*. In this you can select from four different variants as you try to prove to real gangs that you are a better dancer than they are. The involves watching the computer opponent make a move and then copying it if you get that right, you get a sequence of five moves to reproduce, then three, then four and so on. Yes, it's no more than a variant of *Simon*, one of the first ever electronic games. This one's only likely to appeal to dance fans.

Well, there you have it. Nine games, some of them really bad and all representing good value for money. Yet another winter from US Gold.



**Listings will be much easier to enter with our new system.**

COMMANDER LISTINGS ARE BATTER well known for the horrible little black blobs that always appear. Unfortunately the graphics characters which are used to represent graphics and control characters do not reproduce very well and they are also difficult to find on the Commodore keyboard.

In future all control and graphics commands will be replaced by a mnemonic within square brackets. This mnemonic is not typed but is printed in the magazine but rather the corresponding key or keys on the keyboard are pressed. For example [RIGHT] means press the cursor right key, you do not type in [RIGHT]. All of the keywords, what keys to press and how they are shown on the screen are shown below.

Any character that succeeded by pressing shift and a letter will be printed as (letter).

[SA] shift and A

[S+] shift and +

Any character that is accessed by pressing the Commodore key and a letter will be printed as (letter).

[CA] Commodore and A

[C+] Commodore and +

[C] Commodore and 1

# LISTINGS

If any characters are repeated the mnemonic will be followed by a number. This number is how many times you should enter the character. Any number of spaces over one will also be represented in this form.

[RIGHT] press cursor right 10 times

[C10] press Commodore and + 10 times

[SPACE] Press the space bar 10 times

Any other character should be easily recognizable for example CTRL N means press CTRL and N and LEFT-ARROW means press the left arrow.

Any number of mnemonics can be produced in brackets for example

[TAB][SPACE][TAB]

means type 10 shift A's 10 spaces and another 10 shift A's

Mnemonic	Symbol	what to press
[RIGHT]		left/right
[LEFT]		shift left/right
[UP]		shift & up/down
[DOWN]		up/down
[F5]		F5
[F6]		shift & F5
[F7]		F7
[F8]		shift & F7
[CLEAR]		shift & CLR/HOME
[HOME]		CLR/HOME
[F9]		CTRL & 9
[F10]		CTRL & 0

Mnemonic	Symbol	what to press
[F5]		F5
[F6]		shift & F5
[F7]		F7
[F8]		shift & F7
[CLEAR]		shift & CLR/HOME
[HOME]		CLR/HOME
[F9]		CTRL & 9
[F10]		CTRL & 0

Mnemonic	Symbol	what to press
[BLACK]		CTRL & 1
[WHITE]		CTRL & 2
[RED]		CTRL & 3
[CYAN]		CTRL & 4
[PURPLE]		CTRL & 5
[GREEN]		CTRL & 6
[BLUE]		CTRL & 7
[YELLOW]		CTRL & 8

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Bill Drennon gets in a spin with his disk drives.

# FAST FORMATTER

FAST FORMATTERS HAVE been commonplace on the CIB ever since the 1541 was added to the growing range of peripherals. Almost every function to do with the 1541 seems to be synonymous with a spin, and the standard 1.5 minute "HD" FORMAT routine does little to help.

However, if the format routine is modified in depth, the reason for this sluggishness is made clear. There is a trade-off point in disk drives between speed and reliability: the faster you make operations such as data transfer and track/write operations, the larger the chance of data errors. The format routine used in the 1541 is designed to divide the disk surface into tracks and sectors, supplying a working area that allows the Disk Operating System selective data access. Cops are supplied between sectors and sector headers to allow for variations in the drive motor speed.

However, individual 1541s often run at different speeds, and although the difference is very small, occasionally problems arise due to sector over/under-writing. Commodore originally opted to use a hard length gap between the end of one sector and the start of another (2006-14), but this eventually led to read and write errors. Later versions of DOS formatting (including the 1541) were revised to allow for these speed fluctuations, achieved by writing a unique series of marks along a track.

These marks are timed and the results are divided by the number of sectors on the track to calculate the real gap length. The same track is then re-written, formatted and verified. The results in each track passing under the read/write head about 18 times, or two seconds.

Obviously, by-passing the timing routine and inserting a single constant for all the real gaps on the disk would

## PROGRAM: FAST FORMATTER

```
100 POKE 53280,11:POKE 53281,11
    PRINT"ICLEAR"
110 PRINT"YELLOW RIGHT4"
    FAST FORMAT V1.0 BY BILL DRENNON
    B"
120 PRINT"(RIGHT4)-----"
    -----"
130 PRINT"(DOWN,SPC4)
    45 SECONDS-FULL VERIFY"
140 PRINT"(SPC7)-TAIL GAP CALCULAT
    ION"
150 INPUT"IDOWN2,SPC4)DISK NAME
    ",NA$
160 INPUT"IDOWN,SPC8)DISK ID:"ID$
170 OPEN 15.8.15:HI=5:FOR LO=0 TO 3
180 C$="M-W"+CHR$(LO*20)+CHR$(HI+
    CHR$(26))
190 FOR B=1 TO 26:READ BY
    (C$+C$+CHR$(BY))NEXT
200 PRINT+15,C$ NEXT
210 PRINT+15,"M-W"+CHR$(7)+CHR$(26
    )+CHR$(11)+CHR$(32)
220 PRINT+15,"UC:"+NA$+"",+10$
230 PRINT+15,"M-W"+CHR$(7)+CHR$(26
    )+CHR$(11)+CHR$(38)
240 CLOSE 15:END
250 DATA 180,88,185,189,230,153,0,4
260 DATA 132,18,247,160,100,185,25,
    5
270 DATA 153,69,4,136,16,247,76,91
280 DATA 4,160,3,165,34,217,67,4
290 DATA 240,6,136,16,248,76,34,252
300 DATA 76,13,251,31,35,18,1
310 DATA 169,11,141,42,3,169,0,141
320 DATA 1,2,32,230,193,172,123,2,
    183
330 DATA 0,2,133,18,168,1,2,133
340 DATA 18,149,1,133,138,189,1,33
350 DATA 211,214,169,234,133,1,169,
    1
360 DATA 48,252,32,236,240,239,122,
    3
370 DATA 239,122,2,76,64,238,234,
    234,234
```

reduce the formatting time by about half. By cutting out the routine version fast format test (that includes test routines with built-in formatting) achieve their high speed, however they often take out the verify routine as well. Using a formatter which calculates the tail gap in more reliable simply due to the fact that the format is biased towards the performance of your drive.

The format routine I have written cuts down the formatting time by calculating the tail gap only when a new Zone Sector is reached. The way the DOS format routine works makes it easy to implement a simple patch. The FORMATT routine at 53280 sets up a (MAP+MAC7) in buffer 2 (10000) and activates formatting by storing an (MAC7) (M) job Code in 53008, providing for continuous monitoring of the writing.

What we have to do is copy the first part of the setup at 53007 into a buffer unused during formatting. We can then insert a small machine code routine to check when track the head is on and if at the start of a Zone combine what the original code left off. Otherwise, the routine (MAP) straight to the track format routine at 53281, by-passing the timing routine.

A "UC:" (MAP 10000) command is used to activate the routine inside the drive RAM, as well as providing a similar statement to the "HD" command, to minimize the disk name/real parsing problems.

Good luck, and be careful when editing a program or user: hitting a wrong key is one of the commonest errors which amateur typists make!



Joe Nicholson

Improves the C-16's  
hi-res memory.

# PROGRAMMING THE C16

AS EVERY C-16 OWNER knows only too well, when the computer is in high-resolution mode only 2K is available for Basic. This article shows how the available memory can be doubled using assembly memory.

When the hi-res screen is in use, the low-res screen is of course not available unless you use the split screen option in C&A BASIC modes 2 and 4. Therefore it should be possible to extend the low-res memory area when using the hi-res screen. The problem is that when you are writing the program to run on the hi-res screen you need to use the low-res screen!

So, in theory, it is not possible to have a hi-res screen with colour and attributes without a low-res screen. This also means that you only get a miserable 2K for Basic.

## The Method

The method we are going to use for 6K involves a machine code routine which moves the Basic up and down depending on whether or not you are in the hi-res mode. The memory map for each mode are shown in the two sections of Figure 1.

This method works on the principle that although it is necessary to have complete hi-res and low-res screens because only one screen is displayed at a time it does not matter if the Basic is moved down into the low-res screen memory when the hi-res screen is active, and up into the colour and luminance memory of the hi-res screen when the hi-res screen is active. The program is therefore moved down and up in 20K bytes.

Now why not simply move the 20K bytes colour and luminance maps down into the low-res screen and attributes block? In theory this should work, the Commodore 64 uses the low-res area for the hi-res colours when in hi-res mode) as it is possible to move the colour and attributes table down by PColling bits 3 to 7 of register

6300 (\$B704 hex) with the top 5 bits of the high byte of the address of the table.

In effect this enables the position of the table to be in any 2K block starting at 00, 20, 40, etc. Note that because of the way that the C-16 interrupt service routine (initially rePOKEs the address) this address with the value stored in \$B718 is more effective to PCOLL bits 3 to 7 of address \$B718 (2041 decimal), the 604 base mask, for split screen) which is in hex. Although the 2K colour/luminance area does move with the PCOLL hi-res commands such as CHCOL, DRAW, SCROLL and ROL call back the colour and luminance maps are stored in their old positions. This means that the Basic commands will address the 2K block starting at \$104, overwriting any program stored in this area.

Thus, although it is in theory possible to merge the low-res screen and hi-res colour/luminance maps together, the C-16 does not allow you to use any of its stored commands. This method would not work with machine code programs though, and also means that the code would not have to be re-loadable as the program would not have to move.

As this method would be useful to machine coders, the memory map of the system is shown in Figure 2. Note the resemblance: this option has to the C16 memory layout for the hi-res system. It could prove useful in adapting C16 machine code programs to run on the C-16.

The other 'possible' method of getting extra memory would be to move the low-res screen and attributes up into the hi-res screen colour and luminance

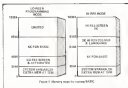


Figure 1: Memory map for normal BASIC.

tables. This should be possible by PCOLL\$0030, while in low-res mode - although for this to work the machine's own interrupt service routine has to be disabled first. Unfortunately again the C-16 will attempt to use the low-res screen at 2040 and writes to that area making your program look like a Commodore menu card. You could use this method for machine code programs, but I can't see any particular advantages with it.

So the only way of getting 6K for Basic appears to be to move the program up or

down whenever you want the low-res or hi-res screens.

A bit of a mess! Not really as it is now possible to use the hi-res CHCOL and SCROLL commands for screens which can occupy up to 256 bytes per stage) and therefore room for a useful Basic program. With only 2K of memory there was not much point in having these commands on the machine at all. Also the transition up or down takes place in a flash - literally.

Figure 3 shows the assembly routine for the moving routine. This is based on the

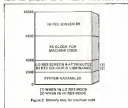


Figure 2: Memory map for machine code.

4) The Assembly, which appears in the June 1985 issue of *Yankee Commodore*. If you haven't got this assembly up and running, the code is in DATA statements in Figure 4. Type this in and RUN to PG44; the code lives in memory.

The routine occupies 100 bytes starting at \$4000 (\$154 decimal) in a portion of memory reserved by the C-14. This space is not available to Plus-4 owners, but they wouldn't need to do the memory juggling anyhow, would they?

changing to \$4000 (\$44), the new start of Basic.

Lines T1200 calls the 'Relocate line links' routine (RL) at line T6000.

Lines T1300-T1470 change all the relevant system pointers so that the machine can carry on as usually, whether the whole of Basic has been moved up or down. Note that this code is used by the MOVHOLD/COF routine (see T5000) also.

Lines T1500-T1580 change all the pointers that sit between \$00 and \$30 using a machine

code loop. The pointers changed are:

The start of Basic's 'pointer' at \$30-\$3C.

The start of Basic variables' pointer at \$3D-\$3F.

The start of Basic arrays' and end of Basic arrays' pointers at \$2F-\$30 and \$31-\$32 respectively.

The bottom of storage' pointer at \$33-\$34.

The utility stamp pointer at \$35-\$36.

The highest address used by Basic' pointer at \$37-\$38.

Lines T1600-T1670 change all the other pointers at odd places in memory.

Lines T1680-T1690 change the 'current DATA item address' pointer at \$40-\$41.

Lines T1700-T1710 change the 'current Basic variable data' pointer at \$42-\$43.

Lines T1720-T1730 change the 'Text pointer' at \$39-\$3C.

Lines T1740-T1750 change the CPTTR pointer at \$44-\$4C.

Lines T1760 then jumps to the MOVHOLD/COF routine at line T5000.

Lines T1900-T1930 are the

## The Program

The program contains three routines: (1) set the top of Basic; pointer to \$7F) to have 4K of Basic; (2) move Basic down 2040 bytes to compact-free mode; and (3) move Basic up to 4096 again to go into low-ram mode.

The 'set pointers to 4K' routine is at address T600 (\$36A2).

The 'move Basic down' routine is at address T300 (\$4000).

The 'move Basic up' routine is at address T400 (\$3652).

Now follows a line-by-line explanation of the program so everyone can march at just how clever it all is!

## Explanation

Lines T1000-T1400 hold the MOVHOLD/COF routine. Lines T1500-T1580 (\$50-\$5F) contains the old start at 4096 (\$1601) and \$5F-\$5F01 contains the new start at \$4000 (\$3800).

Lines T1200-T1250 move the Basic down one page (256 bytes) at a time calling the MOVHOLD/COF routine at line T6000 to actually move each 256 byte block.

Lines T1270-T1280 are a sector for subsampling from the high byte of the pointers (such as the start of Basic pointer) stored in a 32-bit machine word, that the pointers will move down 32 (on the start of Basic pointer example, the pointer will change from T1000 to \$3800).

Lines T1380 sets the start of Basic for the line link address

FIGURE 3

11470	MOVHOLD/COF	11470	END	1440	END
11480	MOVHOLD/COF	11480	END	1450	END
11490	MOVHOLD/COF	11490	END	1460	END
11500	MOVHOLD/COF	11500	END	1470	END
11510	MOVHOLD/COF	11510	END	1480	END
11520	MOVHOLD/COF	11520	END	1490	END
11530	MOVHOLD/COF	11530	END	1500	END
11540	MOVHOLD/COF	11540	END	1510	END
11550	MOVHOLD/COF	11550	END	1520	END
11560	MOVHOLD/COF	11560	END	1530	END
11570	MOVHOLD/COF	11570	END	1540	END
11580	MOVHOLD/COF	11580	END	1550	END
11590	MOVHOLD/COF	11590	END	1560	END
11600	MOVHOLD/COF	11600	END	1570	END
11610	MOVHOLD/COF	11610	END	1580	END
11620	MOVHOLD/COF	11620	END	1590	END
11630	MOVHOLD/COF	11630	END	1600	END
11640	MOVHOLD/COF	11640	END	1610	END
11650	MOVHOLD/COF	11650	END	1620	END
11660	MOVHOLD/COF	11660	END	1630	END
11670	MOVHOLD/COF	11670	END	1640	END
11680	MOVHOLD/COF	11680	END	1650	END
11690	MOVHOLD/COF	11690	END	1660	END
11700	MOVHOLD/COF	11700	END	1670	END
11710	MOVHOLD/COF	11710	END	1680	END
11720	MOVHOLD/COF	11720	END	1690	END
11730	MOVHOLD/COF	11730	END	1700	END
11740	MOVHOLD/COF	11740	END	1710	END
11750	MOVHOLD/COF	11750	END	1720	END
11760	MOVHOLD/COF	11760	END	1730	END
11770	MOVHOLD/COF	11770	END	1740	END
11780	MOVHOLD/COF	11780	END	1750	END
11790	MOVHOLD/COF	11790	END	1760	END
11800	MOVHOLD/COF	11800	END	1770	END
11810	MOVHOLD/COF	11810	END	1780	END
11820	MOVHOLD/COF	11820	END	1790	END
11830	MOVHOLD/COF	11830	END	1800	END
11840	MOVHOLD/COF	11840	END	1810	END
11850	MOVHOLD/COF	11850	END	1820	END
11860	MOVHOLD/COF	11860	END	1830	END
11870	MOVHOLD/COF	11870	END	1840	END
11880	MOVHOLD/COF	11880	END	1850	END
11890	MOVHOLD/COF	11890	END	1860	END
11900	MOVHOLD/COF	11900	END	1870	END
11910	MOVHOLD/COF	11910	END	1880	END
11920	MOVHOLD/COF	11920	END	1890	END
11930	MOVHOLD/COF	11930	END	1900	END
11940	MOVHOLD/COF	11940	END	1910	END
11950	MOVHOLD/COF	11950	END	1920	END
11960	MOVHOLD/COF	11960	END	1930	END
11970	MOVHOLD/COF	11970	END	1940	END
11980	MOVHOLD/COF	11980	END	1950	END
11990	MOVHOLD/COF	11990	END	1960	END
12000	MOVHOLD/COF	12000	END	1970	END
12010	MOVHOLD/COF	12010	END	1980	END
12020	MOVHOLD/COF	12020	END	1990	END
12030	MOVHOLD/COF	12030	END	2000	END
12040	MOVHOLD/COF	12040	END	2010	END
12050	MOVHOLD/COF	12050	END	2020	END
12060	MOVHOLD/COF	12060	END	2030	END
12070	MOVHOLD/COF	12070	END	2040	END
12080	MOVHOLD/COF	12080	END	2050	END
12090	MOVHOLD/COF	12090	END	2060	END
12100	MOVHOLD/COF	12100	END	2070	END
12110	MOVHOLD/COF	12110	END	2080	END
12120	MOVHOLD/COF	12120	END	2090	END
12130	MOVHOLD/COF	12130	END	2100	END
12140	MOVHOLD/COF	12140	END	2110	END
12150	MOVHOLD/COF	12150	END	2120	END
12160	MOVHOLD/COF	12160	END	2130	END
12170	MOVHOLD/COF	12170	END	2140	END
12180	MOVHOLD/COF	12180	END	2150	END
12190	MOVHOLD/COF	12190	END	2160	END
12200	MOVHOLD/COF	12200	END	2170	END
12210	MOVHOLD/COF	12210	END	2180	END
12220	MOVHOLD/COF	12220	END	2190	END
12230	MOVHOLD/COF	12230	END	2200	END
12240	MOVHOLD/COF	12240	END	2210	END
12250	MOVHOLD/COF	12250	END	2220	END
12260	MOVHOLD/COF	12260	END	2230	END
12270	MOVHOLD/COF	12270	END	2240	END
12280	MOVHOLD/COF	12280	END	2250	END
12290	MOVHOLD/COF	12290	END	2260	END
12300	MOVHOLD/COF	12300	END	2270	END
12310	MOVHOLD/COF	12310	END	2280	END
12320	MOVHOLD/COF	12320	END	2290	END
12330	MOVHOLD/COF	12330	END	2300	END
12340	MOVHOLD/COF	12340	END	2310	END
12350	MOVHOLD/COF	12350	END	2320	END
12360	MOVHOLD/COF	12360	END	2330	END
12370	MOVHOLD/COF	12370	END	2340	END
12380	MOVHOLD/COF	12380	END	2350	END
12390	MOVHOLD/COF	12390	END	2360	END
12400	MOVHOLD/COF	12400	END	2370	END
12410	MOVHOLD/COF	12410	END	2380	END
12420	MOVHOLD/COF	12420	END	2390	END
12430	MOVHOLD/COF	12430	END	2400	END
12440	MOVHOLD/COF	12440	END	2410	END
12450	MOVHOLD/COF	12450	END	2420	END
12460	MOVHOLD/COF	12460	END	2430	END
12470	MOVHOLD/COF	12470	END	2440	END
12480	MOVHOLD/COF	12480	END	2450	END
12490	MOVHOLD/COF	12490	END	2460	END
12500	MOVHOLD/COF	12500	END	2470	END
12510	MOVHOLD/COF	12510	END	2480	END
12520	MOVHOLD/COF	12520	END	2490	END
12530	MOVHOLD/COF	12530	END	2500	END
12540	MOVHOLD/COF	12540	END	2510	END
12550	MOVHOLD/COF	12550	END	2520	END
12560	MOVHOLD/COF	12560	END	2530	END
12570	MOVHOLD/COF	12570	END	2540	END
12580	MOVHOLD/COF	12580	END	2550	END
12590	MOVHOLD/COF	12590	END	2560	END
12600	MOVHOLD/COF	12600	END	2570	END
12610	MOVHOLD/COF	12610	END	2580	END
12620	MOVHOLD/COF	12620	END	2590	END
12630	MOVHOLD/COF	12630	END	2600	END
12640	MOVHOLD/COF	12640	END	2610	END
12650	MOVHOLD/COF	12650	END	2620	END
12660	MOVHOLD/COF	12660	END	2630	END
12670	MOVHOLD/COF	12670	END	2640	END
12680	MOVHOLD/COF	12680	END	2650	END
12690	MOVHOLD/COF	12690	END	2660	END
12700	MOVHOLD/COF	12700	END	2670	END
12710	MOVHOLD/COF	12710	END	2680	END
12720	MOVHOLD/COF	12720	END	2690	END
12730	MOVHOLD/COF	12730	END	2700	END
12740	MOVHOLD/COF	12740	END	2710	END
12750	MOVHOLD/COF	12750	END	2720	END
12760	MOVHOLD/COF	12760	END	2730	END
12770	MOVHOLD/COF	12770	END	2740	END
12780	MOVHOLD/COF	12780	END	2750	END
12790	MOVHOLD/COF	12790	END	2760	END
12800	MOVHOLD/COF	12800	END	2770	END
12810	MOVHOLD/COF	12810	END	2780	END
12820	MOVHOLD/COF	12820	END	2790	END
12830	MOVHOLD/COF	12830	END	2800	END
12840	MOVHOLD/COF	12840	END	2810	END
12850	MOVHOLD/COF	12850	END	2820	END
12860	MOVHOLD/COF	12860	END	2830	END
12870	MOVHOLD/COF	12870	END	2840	END
12880	MOVHOLD/COF	12880	END	2850	END
12890	MOVHOLD/COF	12890	END	2860	END
12900	MOVHOLD/COF	12900	END	2870	END
12910	MOVHOLD/COF	12910	END	2880	END
12920	MOVHOLD/COF	12920	END	2890	END
12930	MOVHOLD/COF	12930	END	2900	END
12940	MOVHOLD/COF	12940	END	2910	END
12950	MOVHOLD/COF	12950	END	2920	END
12960	MOVHOLD/COF	12960	END	2930	END
12970	MOVHOLD/COF	12970	END	2940	END
12980	MOVHOLD/COF	12980	END	2950	END
12990	MOVHOLD/COF	12990	END	2960	END
13000	MOVHOLD/COF	13000	END	2970	END
13010	MOVHOLD/COF	13010	END	2980	END
13020	MOVHOLD/COF	13020	END	2990	END
13030	MOVHOLD/COF	13030	END	3000	END
13040	MOVHOLD/COF	13040	END	3010	END
13050	MOVHOLD/COF	13050	END	3020	END
13060	MOVHOLD/COF	13060	END	3030	END
13070	MOVHOLD/COF	13070	END	3040	END
13080	MOVHOLD/COF	13080	END	3050	END
13090	MOVHOLD/COF	13090	END	3060	END
13100	MOVHOLD/COF	13100	END	3070	END
13110	MOVHOLD/COF	13110	END	3080	END
13120	MOVHOLD/COF	13120	END	3090	END
13130	MOVHOLD/COF	13130	END	3100	END
13140	MOVHOLD/COF	13140	END	3110	END
13150	MOVHOLD/COF	13150	END	3120	END
13160	MOVHOLD/COF	13160	END	3130	END
13170	MOVHOLD/COF	13170	END	3140	END
13180	MOVHOLD/COF	13180	END	3150	END
13190	MOVHOLD/COF	13190	END	3160	END
13200	MOVHOLD/COF	13200	END	3170	END
13210	MOVHOLD/COF	13210	END	3180	END
13220	MOVHOLD/COF	13220	END	3190	END
13230	MOVHOLD/COF	13230	END	3200	END
13240	MOVHOLD/COF	13240	END	3210	END
13250	MOVHOLD/COF	13250	END	3220	END
13260	MOVHOLD/COF	13260	END	3230	END
13270	MOVHOLD/COF	13270	END	3240	END
13280	MOVHOLD/COF	13280	END	3250	END
13290	MOVHOLD/COF	13290	END	3260	END
13300	MOVHOLD/COF	13300	END	3270	END
13310	MOVHOLD/COF	13310	END	3280	END
13320	MOVHOLD/COF	13320	END	3290	END
13330	MOVHOLD/COF	13330	END	3300	END
13340	MOVHOLD/COF	13340	END	3310	END
13350	MOVHOLD/COF	13350	END	3320	END
13360	MOVHOLD/COF	13360	END	3330	END
13370	MOVHOLD/COF	13370	END	3340	END
13380	MOVHOLD/COF	13380	END	3350	END
13390	MOVHOLD/COF	13390	END	3360	END
13400	MOVHOLD/COF	13400	END	3370	END
13410	MOVHOLD/COF	13410	END	3380	END
13420	MOVHOLD/COF	13420	END	3390	END
13430	MOVHOLD/COF	13430	END	3400	END
13440	MOVHOLD/COF	13440	END	3410	END
13450	MOVHOLD/COF	13450	END	3420	END
13460	MOVHOLD/COF	13460	END	3430	END
13470	MOVHOLD/COF	13470	END	3440	END
13480	MOVHOLD/COF	13480	END	3450	END
13490	MOVHOLD/COF	13490	END	3460	END
13500	MOVHOLD/COF	13500	END	3470	END
13510	MOVHOLD/COF	13510	END	3480	END
13520	MOVHOLD/COF	13520	END	3490	END
13530	MOVHOLD/COF	13530	END	3500	END
13540	MOVHOLD/COF	13540	END	3510	END
13550	MOVHOLD/COF	13550	END	3520	END
13560	MOVHOLD/COF	13560	END	3530	END
13570	MOVHOLD/COF	13570	END	3540	END
13580	MOVHOLD/COF	13580	END	3550	END
13590	MOVHOLD/COF	13590	END	3560	END
13600	MOVHOLD/COF	13600	END	3570	END
13610	MOVHOLD/COF	13610	END	3580	END
13620	MOVHOLD/COF	13620	END	3590	END
13630	MOVHOLD/COF	13630	END	3600	END
13640	MOVHOLD/COF	13640	END	3610	END
13650	MOVHOLD/COF	13650	END	3620	END
13660	MOVHOLD/COF	13660	END	3630	END
13670	MOVHOLD/COF	13670	END	3640	END
13					



## OLIO I & II

Sega-Date

C64 - joystick

7 1 4 4 3



**CHALLENGING FAST ACTION** with superb background graphics are a feature of this shoot 'em up space game from Sega-Date.

In just one you have to pilot a craft across various landscapes blasting everything that appears on the screen, dodging and weaving to avoid collisions with your prey. The background animation looks stunning and stands in sympathy with the movement of the spacecraft.

Olio II is equally as challenging but has more purpose to the game. It bears an uncanny resemblance to

Alien's 2 but I don't hold that against it.

As you pilot your ship over an alien complex you are shot at and consumed by enemy craft and gun emplacements. You must try to eliminate the power supplies and guns of the complex to win a round. This compels your craft into a specific battle lanes screen and then back to another complex which is even more dangerous than the one before.

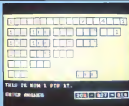
Otherwise the games are traditional kill or be killed programs with the addition of high resolution backgrounds. **ED**

## COUNTDOWN

Macros Software

C64

7 7 7 7 6



**THIS GAME BASED ON** Channel 4 and Yorkshire Television's Countdown will appeal to anyone who finds anagrams and arithmetic absorbing.

The game splits into three principle parts. The first allows you to select nine letters, rearranging each selection as a word on a computer. When complete, both players have 30 seconds to extract the longest possible word from the selection of letters and the one who makes the longest word gains a point for each letter.

The second type of game allows one of the players to

select a series of numbers. At this point the computer takes over, generates a random number. Both players then have another 30 seconds to derive a simple formula which will result in a number as close as possible to the computer's number. The person with the required value is awarded the point.

The final type of game is the Countdown Connective.

A problem with this game is that all of the characters are left on the screen. This makes cheating a distinct possibility, so play fair.

**LD**

## HAGING BEAST

C64

Proxima

AT 88

5 8 8 7



**WITH THE CROWD BAYING** for blood you flick the red cape that you're carrying and send your grunting bull charging towards you. At the last moment, you lift the cape clear allowing the bull to pass underneath. Unfortunately you misjudge things slightly and Alfonso, the haging beast, costs you casually round the arena until your body can take no more punishment and the rancher beasts have to carry you away to hospital.

That just about sums up the game. You attempt to get the bull to pass underneath your cape in order to

avoid the pain to gain you to death. If you are successful enough the crowd throws a ring into the arena which you must endeavour to place on Alfonso's head. If you don't quick enough on your joystick when you are tossed, you can land on the bull's back and ride him round fashion for extra points.

Given that the whole idea of bullfighting is particularly unnecessary and that the game itself has few redeeming qualities, I can find no reason to recommend it, even at the price. There are many better budget games on the market.

**G.R.H.**

**DOOTY**  
 C&G

Released  
 12/79

4 1 6 7 8 9



DRIVER ME TUMBERS AWAY behind, pieces of sight and other perfect openings. The Black Gellion contains huge amounts of 2-point gems in its 20 holds, and as for the coin box, it's a year's duty to liberate as much of it as possible from these evil cat throats. Not that they are likely to give in without putting up a fight but you can cope with that, can't you?

Dooty is an extremely addictive ladder, and jumps around back of the holds contains assorted treasures and doors to other levels, but before you can access most of them you must first clear a

path through the minecart locked doors that stand in your way. There are all colour coded and save enough, there are logical reasons for playing with them, assured although you can only carry one at a time so that a lot of backtracking is required. Most minecarts start off empty but you soon find yourself chased by ghost miners and killer persons!

Dooty's graphics are simple and clear, accompanied by some awful Gilbert and Sullivan but the game's the thing and at £1.99, this one is excellent value for money.

C.H.

**MAX HEADROOM**  
 Quicksilver, C&G - Genesis



**MAX HEADROOM, C&G** pure animation presents a considerable startle in a movie bearing his name. The game is a blend of the concerned Max of Channel 4 and the plot of the film.

The story follows the plot of the film very closely but this does not spoil the entertainment value. Max Headroom is to be the perpetrator of a robot show which will include an important interviewing interview known as the 'Migurs' who's has a ready-made effect. Certain people showing these ads will explode!

Such behaviour cannot be tolerated and Edison has been chosen to recover the Max Module from the massive NEDS spyglass. Intelligence sources have revealed that the module is held in a

laboratory behind a complex security system. Some of the security codes have been retrieved from the NEDS computer. These allow Edison to reach off for the top two levels above the 100th floor. The code for the lab is situated on Level 219 in the Presidential Suite on the floor above and the code for the suite is in the Director's office somewhere on the floor below.

A door locking mechanism is in operation which must be handled if Edison is to succeed and the floors are guarded by vicious robots. Quite a challenge.

The lab security requires the operator to keep the single character code in certain LCD display for a fixed time period. This is done by sending a small voltage along

the wires which connect to the circuit elements of the display. The capacitor effect decays after a while and the elements must be refreshed regularly or the bit will go out of control and plunge you to one of the lower floors.

Once on the floor of pain chosen Edison is controlling access on each side of the screen. Your first task is to switch off the door locking mechanism by a Simon-style game in which you have to give a randomly presented series of four tones back in reverse order.

At the same time the robot will be hovering in so you must blow Edison away without a certain number of hits but he may have to move to recover from his injuries if he is badly weakened. This is where the time element comes into play.

Once he has located the four codes on the floor between Level 200 and 289 by watching each room in turn, he can gain access to the Presidential Suite to find the code for the lab. He can then locate the Max Module and rendezvous in the basement for the end of his mission.

At this point you are sector to load suit two of the tape where an activated Max wants to speak a synthesized message to you. I would have preferred sub titles to complement the speech problems because much of what Edison

is still a convincing piece of programming.

The game looked far more challenging than it is and it is only an hour or two with two computer floors to spare. Just to add, the main 'Migurs' lack a head again (what) with similar results. With a few modifications this could be a great game but as it stands, don't let it represent good value for money.

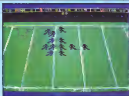
For example, if Edison quickly cracks the door lock code for the first floor he can take in one of the rooms and start all the codes for the other floors. It would have been more challenging if a floor code could only be cracked on the level in question with the robot leaving down an hour. This would encourage running the gamut of robots and finding a better way to gain time to unlock the doors.

There are a few niggles, problems like the machine 'Migurs' and the robot who runs the floors, but this presented no real threat and most of the other problems, code changes and something nasty in the lab, failed to appear.

The graphics and music are excellently integrated to give a feeling of excitement and the hit response is simple but extremely effective. The game is not more

L.D.

## 8 (8) 8 7



AMERICAN FOOTBALL seems to be all the rage at the moment. The strategy and decision games of this sport are gradually being absorbed into our culture. One day in popularity may reach the same degree of fanaticism which accompanies rugby in soccer today.

AmigaSoft has resisted jumping on this bandwagon too soon and consequently this game is far more intelligible to the faithful soccer than other computer simulations that I have seen.

Compromises have had to be made to allow the game to be successfully ported. The roles of cheerleaders have been reduced to single performers and the team consists of just six players per side.

The game options allow a two player tournament, six

teams, practice as a team leader. The length of play can be ten, 10 or 15 minutes per quarter.

Strategies are selected by joystick while the two sides are down as a huddle. The moves for the defending side consists of a choice of nine formations, but offence is more complex.

The attacking side must decide the play for team formation, two pass patterns, and line blocking. If a kick is chosen, a new series of options is revealed allowing three types of kick.

Only one of your players is controlled by the joystick but he may pass the ball to one of two other players depending on the chosen pass pattern. Assuming the player can gain positional advantage without being brought down by an opponent, he can pass the

ball to one of his forwards. When the ball is thrown, the receiver becomes the one controlled by the joystick. If the receiver catches (judged) the ball successfully he must gain as much ground as possible before a tackle is made on him.

While all that is going on the rest of the team should be successfully occupying the other members of the opposition but this only works if the correct blocking courses has been chosen.

As play progresses down the field you must decide whether to kick for goal or go for a touchdown. As a result, the scores are higher for a touchdown than for a kick. Successful touchdowns are rewarded with a chance to convert your score with a kick at goal.

The game is complex and confusing with the rather crude scrolling of the graphics but such is the driving power of the game you hardly notice this deficiency after the first few minutes.

As an opponent the computer is formidable though not invincible. Although I didn't succeed in defeating the other team I always felt that I'd played my chance rather than feeling helplessly overruled.

The instructions are essentially clear and despite the fact that my review copy was accompanied by the

original IBM PC game manual I managed to learn it all out I hope that the C64 back is a little more informative, a glossary of terms could help.

Plans are often intelligently devised according to the team's strategy so there is a control-designer explaining the mode of action which each play involves. Using these with the graphics helps you to anticipate where the receiving player will be at any particular time while the play is still on.

Carolina players will run back out of range of both of his receivers. This is indicated by a loud buzz when you attempt a pass. The only way out is to run forward and try to dodge the tackles of your opponents. This is not easy.

A kick can be blocked if your strategy is correctly chosen and your players are quick off the mark. The idea being to gain possession of the ball and then gain yards as long as possible.

Watching your strategy pay off is extremely satisfying and when things go wrong the game becomes totally absorbing. Success of the game may come at the termination of the program and those who don't know the game may feel deceived. Don't let this put you off, the game is great entertainment and you should have your hands full (hopefully with the ball).

LD

## INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM 3 KARATE



WHEN I FIRST RECEIVED A copy of System 3's latest game, International Karate, my immediate reaction was 'Oh no, not another martial arts game!'

As a game, International Karate plays as a similar, if obviously superior way to Exploding for its one player option; you must fight against a computer opponent in a series of 10 round bouts. Each time you beat the opponent three times your standard of belt is awarded, although it doesn't matter people will ever see black belt!

As well as the purely fighting parts, System 3 has included two different screens to test your control of the game. The first of these tests involves smashing bricks with your hand, which fun if a little frustrating. Secondly, and much more difficult, is a test which involves jumping, ducking and generally avoiding a series of weapons which fly towards you.

Priced at £9.95, International Karate can only be viewed as excellent value for money and is a game that no self-respecting arcade fan should miss.

G2B

## 8 10 10 10 10



## THRUST

Microtools £1.10 C41

6 10 8 10



**STRICT ORDERS HAVE BEEN** given. Your mission is to seek out and recover a valuable batch of pods, scattered around a remote base and dangerous network of tunnels. The pods are protected by mobile bases which have to be destroyed.

Once you have a pod the task is to return to the top of the screen and return it to the atmosphere where you will be rewarded with completion points.

In theory, the game appears to be very easy but don't be misled by the low requirements. The low mission merely involves shooting one rather sleepy mobile base, picking up the pod and shooting back to the top of the screen.

On each mission, fuel supplies are randomly

scattered and you need to collect as many as possible if you are to succeed. The longer the caverns become and with fuel becoming scarce you need to collect all the supplies that are available on the opening stages. Sometimes the fuel tanks are located next to the mobile bases and trying to shoot one and not the other can be a real challenge.

The first encounter of real difficulty occurs in the third stage. You must guide your buoy and rather first looking ship through a large and winding cavern that ends to bend at extremely difficult angles. Here and several more mobile bases to cope with and less fuel to be found but hitting the goal out of the cavern is, at first, quite a

daunting task. It will take you several attempts to master this stage but Thrust's addictive qualities will give you that will motivate needed to progress.

The mission that follows the are far more difficult and your task becomes more complex. The caverns become huge and to gain access to certain areas a special function must be hit causing the previously locked entrances to slide open. One piece of advice is to not be too hesitant when passing through the newly opened area, as the entrance soon close again and finding your self being crushed to death is not very pleasant.

There is a graphically stunning as the arcade original *Centaur* but it does lack a some pace music and a satisfactory standard of sound effects. The caverns are visually good as are the game's pods.

One excellent feature of the game is the superb response of the keyboard, allowing sensitive control of the ship. As maneuvering in the caverns can be very difficult on certain situations but this can be overcome by matching the thrust control. Thrust and decelerate are executed once you have attached the pod in the base of your ship. If you travel too fast then the pod will may causing its weight to drag you

into the walls and end your mission. Traveling too slow will result in the pod dropping you ship down to the floor of the cavern and, once again, immediate death sends a hell of a flame if you do manage to guide the pod out of the cavern it is a simple task to shoot upwards to the top of the screen where you will be rewarded with points for the completion of the mission.

There are numerous missions to complete, another contributing factor to the game's vast appeal. The argument that budget price software reflects the game will certainly be needed in this case. Although previous budget software has often been of poor quality and all in all difficult standard, this one should not be missing from any serious gamers player's collection.

An interesting situation could arise if *Microtools* follows up *Thrust* with another game at similar appeal it would increase the grip of budget software on the games market, a circumstance that could put the legitimacy on the big questioning themselves the price of their so-called 'home' software.

At present it could not think of a better way of spending it so go out and buy it, I guarantee you won't be disappointed in the slightest.

S.B.

## SAPOTEUR

C41 One-Off

6 7 7 7



A LIST OF REBEL LEADERS is contained on a disk hidden somewhere in the central security building. You are being highly paid to infiltrate a building—essentially a warehouse—find a disk, and make your escape from the roof by helicopter.

The warehouse is heavily guarded with dogs and camera guarded weapons on the ceilings to be avoided. Four corridors with cameras of looking and punching and you can also throw weapons that you have found - you start off with a flashlight, a

powered throwing star and fire knives, rocks, grenades etc. on your combat route in a film of empty doors as red bar. There are computer terminals to be manipulated by opening doors (although not all will be useful to you) and underground trains to be found as you explore the multi-levelled complex.

The graphics are excellent, especially with regard to the animation of the main character and the atmosphere created by the red and very well implemented. Definitely an above average arcade adventure.

C.B.H.

## THE RETURN OF ROCKMAN

Masterboy: \$1.99 C-75 + joystick



AFTER BEING ROCKMAN, the return of Rockman felt not with anticipation of another exciting search through rock-filled caverns in the diamond mine. I was disappointed.

The caverns are complex enough but the game is let down badly by the only mission which drove my ego crazy. Rockman is a cute little character who inhabits a very dangerous world. His passion for diamonds is the only thing that keeps him going in a never-ending search.

The dull of the game tests your ability to reach the

diamonds without blocking your own path with rocks or falling head first for too many hours. Speed of action and thought are the skills required. Delay too long and tons of rock will descend on Rockman's path, killing him outright, move too quickly and falling boulders will block your way to the diamonds.

Why the screen should go around so much instead of scrolling gently is a mystery to me. I admit that it adds to the difficulty of the game but it also puts an incredible strain on the eyes.

J.D.

## VIVA VEC

Samurai: \$6.99 + joystick



VIC-20 OWNERS PLEASE yourself for a treat. Really do we have good news for you but at least Jeff Minter has not forgotten you.

Ever since he formed Humbug in the early days his games have attracted a lot of attention. In reality most of the games market were a list to Minter's innovative input, maintaining at the development of the sophisticated games we see today. His love is in the realm of fast action but his techniques have been applied in many different areas.

André Attack was going to be a version of Defender but was changed to avoid possible litigation with Atari. It also killed the rest of Minter's predecessors with Pac-Man and just went to his best of that country's skills—especially the Italian.

With Viva Vec may have painted the scene but certainly did become the pre-dominant colour on the monitor screen. Based on another arcade game, in Viva you are pursued around a grid by as many as nine evil Bugs. Your aim is to invade each square of the grid while then turn out. If you capture the correct sequence the bonus because the bonus is you now dominating screen gobbling up the Bugs.



Gridrunner was the game which really showed Minter's mastery of the medium. Twenty years of very fast action in a mere 5.99 is quite an achievement especially as it only took a week to write. A Centipede-like creature is threatening your space and the humbug under your protection. Your aim is to blast each centipede out of existence with your plasma gun but a bit comes it to split into two parts, doubling the threat. Two enemy crab patrol the edge of the grid and you also have to avoid them while you battle on.

Later some places you in control of two cavers which

run along two rails waiting at right angles to see another like the X-Y axis of a graph. When an object towards the rails with ever increasing distance and you must anticipate the position and direction of your firing to protect each gun. Often the mine, using one gun to protect the other in a sort of absolute panic.

Minter is an experienced veteran at Gridrunner and the some of the other games, needs at least 100 experience. The action is even faster than the original game and features many more fun battles.

Marginalia: Minter sold out safely on the strength of

the game but equally so in other eye catching side it was to be the frequency of Minter's long delays with the angling breeds in his to go into the CIA market.

Control manipulation has led in the development of Minter's which got him known as the spider hunter of the 1st Empire. If one of these Cylindric artificial mutants manages to launch the player's strike edge of time exchanges only a Wagon which crashes towards the flame. Only skilled maneuvering of laser get him the side of the screen can over the flame now.

Like most Minter games this collection represents almost pure chaos. You're excitement I always get the feeling that he isn't the human race in games pays for his experimentation with gameplay techniques. Playing them is like doing some sort of ability test. This is not surprising because Jeff genuinely loves his games and tends to create for his own enjoyment rather than for pure profit. It's fortunate for him that his love of fast action is in tune with so many game players around the world.

I would not say that Minter appeals to everyone's taste but I can't help but wonder how you can ignore him. J.D.



## NEWS

**Agents Development**  
**ES:17** and **CD:15** also **C64** +  **joystick**

**KICKING THE DRUG HABIT** is nighly gaining a lot of popularity lately. In this game you get a chance to kick the man behind the pattern. A drug ring in Columbia South America has kidnapped a friend and your newspaper has given you the chance to rescue him. In return you can help to smash the ring by handing out the answers to 32 burning questions.

The parasitoid members of the ring are holed up in a sprawling HQ complex where room upon room harbours clues to the ring's operations. This stronghold has been breached by a team of secret agents (NAGS) who will help you to search the building for those clues and to find your friend, Taps.

Long passages and complex bill networks connect the various sections of the complex but each floor requires a special colour coded pass card which the NAGS crew will happily supply. Without the correct card you must rely on your skills in karate and on any weapons you can find to defeat the enemy forces.

A specific member of News can be contacted via a computer location system. The later personal computers may be found in some of the many rooms held in the

disclosure are details of all the NAGS personal files and lengthy reports but those have special skills. Some can tell you where to find hard goods. Paul is an informant and can point you towards a specific clue and the other specialised windows you'll find the clues are hidden.

To keep their true identities the agents move because like the ring's search. If your pass is invalid they will attack you unless you reveal your identity with a special greeting. Even Taps will attack if you fail to greet him. It's a tough world in the complex.

All commands are issued via the joystick. Stepping moves are made with the fire button pressed and this mode also gives access to the special command area. From these options you can grant your friends, check your status or arm yourself with weapons or a new gun. The detective moves allow you to duck and move in haste or to move around the corridors.

Most of the screen is reserved for information panels, with an elongated window at the top showing the animated gameplay. When a room is searched the door either changes colour or remains open as an indicator and, while you are hunting for an unsearched room, a



long range radar map will show you any visitors lurking further along the corridor.

At every turn of the screen are two panels which show the logs of any of the NAGS team who are currently in the analogue screen. The pictures are displayed images of real people giving a touch of personality to the game.

On one of the floors you will find the top floor Transmision Room. All of the information which you have gleaned in your search can be relayed back to your editor team here. Marks are awarded for decoded answers to the riddles and for any photographs which you may have taken with one of the cameras found around the HQ.

There have been several 'corridor' games produced in the past but few have managed to combine the elements of adventure, strategy and action which this game combines so successfully. The search for Taps can be approached on two levels. At a quick hit and run, after the room searches can be largely ignored but your handy skills will be honed to a fine art, or as a full blown search of the HQ building your abilities to think coolly and logically under pressure will be tested to the full.

Recommended as a worthy addition to anyone's collection.

**Eds**

## HEXTEC

**Mastertronic**  
**ES:16** and **CD:16** +  **joystick**

**HEXTEC** IS ONE OF THE OLDEST types of arcade computer games. I first saw a version of it on the Apple many years ago when it was known as Apple Hexe. It must be the granddaddy of all platform games.

The screen is split into two levels connected by ladders. Roaming maliciously from floor to floor are monsters out for your blood. The only means of defence is a spade with which you can dig holes to trap the monsters. In the storyline dig into the masses of a violent lady as you battle your primary quarry about the

eye with the spade until it falls through the hole to certain death.

As you progress the monsters get nastier and you have to dig deeper holes in several levels up but the nasty creature can fall far enough to make his trip a stair with death.

The placement of ladders is made on a random basis so no two games are ever quite the same. There are 16 levels to pass through and getting to the performance level that this may prove to be an insurmountable supply for me.

**Eds**





## PRINT SHOP

FROM  
PRODIGY'S 4-1-108-11-1080

**Smart Cooke takes a look at  
a package that will make  
your rubber stamp obsolete.**

EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE A PROGRAM appears that makes your entire home or earth you managed without it. PrintShop is one such program.

In a nut shell the program will turn your C64 and your Commodore compatible printer into a specialized print shop dealing in letter heads, cards and banners. Now you can generate your own stationary, print your own birthday cards, and generally express your brand.

### In Use

The program is extremely easy to get started, you simply load the program from disk and wait until the menu appears. The following options are available:

GREETING CARD  
SIGN  
LETTER HEAD  
BANNER  
SCREEN MAGIC  
GRAPHIC EDITOR

The Greeting Card option lets you choose from earlier pre-designed cards such as birthday and Christmas greetings or you can design your own. If you choose to design your own you can choose a graphic from the numerous available on the disk. These range from a Christmas tree to a floppy disk.

As you can see, the range is extremely large. If you do get fed up with the graphics available on the disk you can either purchase one of the graphic supplements that are available which give you even more graphics to choose from or you can use the Graphic Designer option from the main menu to design your own. A number of graphics have been included with this article so you can see what sort of detail is possible.





Once you have chosen graphics and the border for the front of the card which can range from hearts to a single line all way around the edge, you can select the font that you want your message to appear in. The available fonts are:

When you type in your message you can choose numerous options such as, where you want the text positioning and whether you want the text to be printed in outline, in 3D or solid. Completed the fonts have also been included so you can see exactly what they look like.

The greeting card option prints four

sides on one piece of paper. Simply fold it and you have a ready made, customized card!

The sign option offers similar facilities to the greeting card option but will allow you to print one large picture. The size and position of the graphic will be lock in and the card option can also be changed, this means that the graphic that you use on the sign could be either about one inch square or fill the whole page. Also the smaller the graphic the more that you can print on the page. Sign is a great way of producing cheap posters with a little character.

The letter head option is simply superb. Basically this option allows you to produce paper with a customized header in any of the fonts. The text at the top of the paper can be centered or moved to the left and right of the page. Graphics can also be added and you have the option of just placing graphics in the corners, putting a graphic every other space or having a solid head of graphics. It is also possible to place text and graphics at the bottom of each sheet of paper.

To use the letter head option to its full potential you would have to produce maximum sheets on fan-fold paper and then stick them back into your printer so that you could use it with your wordprocessor. This consuming but well worth the effort.

The banner option will print large banner ads on the paper. This can be used to print messages in any of the fonts. Graphics can be added as either end of the message. This is great for producing large banners for parties etc.

The screen saver option simply displays pretty line patterns on the screen, once a pattern that you like has been displayed you can store it so that it can be printed out. (trust advert I don't think that this option is of much use, it simply isn't as much fun as using the graphics included on your own).

As previously mentioned the Graphics Editor allows you to design your own graphics, print them out and store them on disk for retrieval at a later date. Great fun if you're any good at art and would like to send a personalized message to someone. The graphics editor is easy to use and all available functions are clearly displayed at all times.

Print shop is simply an extremely useful and fun program. Just think, you may never have to buy another birthday card. Next you, one friend might write for when she used Print Shop to send a wedding invitation to her GoldenKitt.

RSVP  
ALEXIA  
NEWS  
TECH  
PARTY  
BLOCK  
TYPEWRITER  
STENCIL



#### Touch Line

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Worcester Park,  
Surrey KT4 7JZ.  
Tel: 01 336 7166



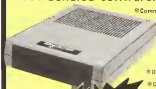
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George Duval doodles his way through some Amiga software.

# Art on the

HOWEVER IMPRESSIVE THE AMIGA'S hardware specifications are, it wouldn't be anything without the plethora of high quality programs which have been written for it, to take advantage of the technical wizardry.

Almost all of the software I'm going to talk about was programmed in America, but with the Amiga having been recently launched at the Commodore Show, it seems that many British software houses are developing programs of a very high standard.

## Commodore

When Commodore launched the Amiga in the UK they had planned to have two pieces of software available: *Graphcraft* and *Textcraft*. *Graphcraft* is an entry level graphics package, as its name would suggest, which although not very special, allowed many people to get the feel of the machine's capabilities - and work out what could be done where a really good package appeared.

*Textcraft* is a very basic word-processor that although it provides most of the functions of any word processor (inserts, deletes, help files, text styles etc.) lacks the finesse to put it up with the excellent packages available for the Amiga's closest business rival, the Macintosh. However, as it is the first, it succeeds in filling a gap that would otherwise make the Amiga an unattractive product.

The final product in the Crull range is *Musicraft*. Although this isn't yet launched, it has won the most up to date version and can tell you that it has a great deal of potential.

*Musicraft* has three main options, the first is a straight score which allows the user to enter or edit notes, as if it were a true musical notation (only you don't need any fingers!). Option two is to play using the Amiga's keyboard, which is all very well, though a little impractical to say the least (unless and as my wife does surprisingly), the waveform editor. This allows you to load and edit waveforms to produce almost any sound you could want.

Graphically you can draw the waveform you want, or you can choose from a set, move it step by step down or a range of others. This section also allows you to edit the envelope and various filters (of which there are quite a few).

If you are a budding musician *Musicraft* has a great deal of potential, and if (as we all hope) Commodore sets to release it with a full AWE2 sequencer built in, it could really be of use to professional musicians.



One product for which everyone has very high hopes is Commodore's *Dark Forces*. This is the much-anticipated piece of software that will allow Amiga users to run exciting IBM PC and compatible software. Although I have seen this product, I cannot vouch for its 100% reliability as no one has any doubt it is almost too hot to eat. However, if this product is launched and released, you can be sure it will have a phenomenal effect on the Amiga's market penetration!

## Electronic Arts COMM/AUG/F/NOV/91

In America the first company to become black-box development machines was Electronic Arts, and it was therefore not



very surprising that EA released the first piece of software which really showed off the Amiga's capabilities: *Deluxe Painter* for *Open* as it is more commonly known. It was not doubt the most comprehensive and impressive piece of graphical software ever to appear on a personal computer! The tag would be a very over-the-top statement, but it has to be seen to be believed. *Open* provides many levels of use that vary from fun for the Amiga user who wishes to draw what his machine can do to incredible pictures from artists who decide the Amiga is the tool of their dreams.

*Open* really does make the most of the Amiga's limitless capabilities. It can operate in any of the three graphics modes, low, medium or high, although

# VAMIGA



high resolution requires the use of interesting techniques and is therefore very demanding on memory.

Starting to use DPaint is really simple. Before you can start drawing anything on the mouse or, for the more experienced user, you can use the optional keyboard controller - which certainly speeds up the process of drawing no end.

Having selected the mode in which you wish to draw, you are then presented with a black screen. On the right you have a permanent control panel and the top screen has a variety of pull-down menus. To start, the best thing is to load in some of the provided files (these vary from a very impressionistic interpretation of Botticelli's *Venus* to a technically amazing star-light scene).

Once you have got to grips with the

basics of DPaint, you can start to use some of the effects that put it so far ahead of any of its competitors. The control panel allows you to pick variously of drawing shapes and commands. You can draw lines, boxes, circles, polygons, arcs, and ovals (all of which can be filled if appropriate). You can also choose to add text in any of 10 fonts, as well as being able to draw using various symmetrical options.

It must be said, however, that these are only the very basic commands - the complex ones are impressive. Perhaps the most famous feature of DPaint is its ability to pick up any section of the screen and use it as a brush to fill the area that you could pick up one of them; open, enlarge it, open it again, and there draw with it. This is very

effective if you wish to create multiple images, each of which takes up only a small section of the screen.

Another feature of note is the zoom, which allows you to enlarge any section of the screen to a given size, thus making it much easier to edit or change detailed sections.

For people who wish to give an impression of basic animation, the straightforward palette adjustment and colour cycling abilities will be useful. By allowing you to alter the palette completely, it is possible to create 32 varying shades of whatever colour you wish, and by then choosing the range of the cycle you can produce some very realistic movement. This is very well illustrated by a file called *Waterfall*, which comes on the DPaint disk.

Given these dimensional filled drawings can be easily created using the wide variety of colours in action with the *Blend*, *Smear* and *Slide* commands. They allow you to use the various techniques to the full, and can lead to some very impressive results.

Because DPaint uses the standard file format for graphics files, any pictures created on one of the other popular graphics packages can be loaded into DPaint and then edited.

Printers are all covered for through the MacDrawish interface, but I must mention the GEMmate 28 printer which, when used constantly with DPaint, can produce some of the most outstanding colour clumps I have ever seen.

Overall DPaint is a spectacularly good piece of software. It is only regretful that it is sometimes a little slow, mainly due to the fact it was programmed in C. Otherwise I must have found someone as Amiga, you must have DPaint!

The biggest problem with drawing one picture of software as good as DPaint is that everything else must look good. I will a little bit better. Electronic Arts must release another in the productivity series in Diskace Print.

Using files either created on DPaint, or built into the art disks of DPaint, this package is a comprehensive painting utility that allows the user to create letters, words, signs, stickers, invitations, and a whole variety of other things amazingly simply.

Not only can you load other AT files, you can combine them in any of the fonts provided, and even use the *Smear* command to create text strings longer than 80 characters. To make the most of DPaint you really must use all the wide variety of colour patterns offered for in Preferences, the results just don't look the same in 16 shades of grey!

In theory DPaint could be used to

product small business is using some special functions, various types of screens. Products like Digidraw show how close we are to complete magazine production on a disk.

If these two programs were not enough to establish Electronic Arts as the software house for the Amiga, the finishing touches are being added to a product which should contain everything before. Named The Deluxe Video Construction Set (dVCS), it will do for animation what DPaint has done for static graphics.

Deluxe Video was written to let Amiga users create animated stories that could either be for fun or as a business entertainment product. Professional video companies will find the scope for Deluxe Video endless, and in many ways it should assure the Amiga of a certain future.

As well as creating animated drawings, Video allows you the option of editing features of being able to add a complicated soundtrack - anything from explorers to Vangelis. Using a graphics storyboard, and a variety of timing marks, Divides can create sequences that many computer aided programmes would be very jealous of.

I have already seen one very impressive sequence created using Divides, showing the various stages of the Shuttle from a close up at take-off to a sequence of it orbiting the world, and it certainly lived up to my expectations.

Without doubt Electronic Arts is very confident of the Amiga's success, and if EA keeps on producing software of this quality it really can't fail.

## Amiga

If there is one company that has managed to rival the quality of Electronic Arts when it comes to graphics packages it must be Apple. Not only has this company produced an animation package before EA has managed to release Deluxe Video, but it also has an excellent graphics package.

Apple's Aegis attempts to give a package to make the most of the Amiga. As with DPaint it uses 800 format allowing pictures to be imported from and exported to other packages. Although Aegis is an outstanding product - a real beauty as it is as good as DPaint. Nevertheless, it lacks the facilities that enable such easy creation of complex pictures.

Perhaps the most notable absence when compared to DPaint, is the inability to create branches of anything but a limited sort. If Apple does have something in its drawer - I'm jealous. He is the resident artist for Apple, and is

without doubt the best artist on the Amiga. His Persuade files (especially the new Turbo one) are astonishing.

Aegis would certainly for the Amiga as Animator, a complete and very good animation package that uses storyboard techniques - in a similar way to Divides - to create excellent sequences. Written by the now defunct Island Graphics team, it allows the user to create

# Art on the AMIGA



anything from basic polygons to polygons nesting, as much more complex filled graph or animations.

Although Animator runs in low resolution mode (320 x 200) commands such as mirror, flip, rotate and hue allow you to mix shapes and colours to create some very effective 'Vangelis' graphics, and I assure that given enough time someone could achieve a very good version of the Channel 4 opening logo.

Space seems to be the order of the day at EA as animation packages are concerned with Animator controls of an Apollo look-alike landing on the moon. Using the background ability, a very effective three dimensional feel has been created.

My personal favourite product from Apple is Draw. Designed primarily as a vector CAD/architectural program, it allows you a variety of features you would not normally associate with graphics packages and which, especially on the Amiga, can be used very effectively.

A massive variety of straight lines, three dimensional boxes and polygons are all available in the click of a mouse. Perhaps the most dramatic facility of Draw is Zoom. This allows you to rotate an image close to real life virtually created pictures. Draw is another product like DPaint, that could go as easily to justify the purchase of an Amiga, if you had the right application for it.

Overall, Apple are a very good software house. I will never be fully overshadowed by EA but by getting Animator and before Divides, and by releasing the excellent Draw, Apple has proved that it's really a force to be reckoned with.

## Various

As well as the big companies who are producing more than one program for the Amiga, there are plenty of companies producing one or two products. One of these companies produces a product called Director. As its name suggests, this is a collection of little utilities that add up to a very impressive package indeed. As well as the now obligatory calculator there is an excellent communications package and plenty of other bits and bobs.

While on the subject of calculators, I thought I'd mention an excellent terminal program I recently called Citronel. Not only does it allow the Amiga to emulate various other computers but it allows split screen stored files, auto dialling, postal calling (which means you can set it to call up a certain system at a certain time and grab any messages before logging off), and all for \$75 or the US.

Not to be left out, England has a first one product to be proud of. Although not finished yet, F2's Persol software is particularly impressive, especially when you consider that the Amiga has been on sale in America for more than six months.

## Conclusion

It is a great relief to me to see the quality and quantity of software that is coming through both from America and more recently the UK. Products such as Deluxe Paint are of such a high quality that they almost assure the Amiga's success whatever its critics have said.

# WORDPROCESSING

## on the

# PLUS/4

**Arnie Humberg**  
**provides some handy**  
**tips for Plus/4**  
**casette users.**

IT HAS ALWAYS STRUCK ME as being extremely silly that Commodore packaged the Plus/4 computer with a cassette recorder. The reason that it seems odd is because in-built software has no way of SAYING to this device: Don't despair I have found a way in which you can use the in-built wordprocessor with the cassette recorder. Now you don't have to go to the expense of buying a disk drive.

As well as giving information about how to use the Plus/4 with cassettes, I have also modified the full Speed Ahead! text tape routine so that it sits in a better place in the Plus/4's memory so that you can write longer programs as well as use it with the wordprocessor. Now you can SAVE and LOAD documents just as fast as you can with disk drives.

### Saving Documents on Tape

Type the document as usual, you can print it either before or after saving on tape. However, you will need to make a

note of the last line of your document in the word processor Read 'L' on the display on the bottom of the screen.

When the document is completed enter the Machine Code Monitor by following the procedure below VERY CAREFULLY:

1. Press the RESET button (small button next to the on/off switch) and hold it depressed.
2. Press and HOLD down the RUN/STOP key (next to SHIFT LOCK).
3. Now release first the RESET button, and after the screen has changed, the RUN/STOP key. If the RUN/STOP key is pressed and it prints the letter 'L' on the document.

The document is stored in RAM memory starting from location Hex \$0008 finishing according to its length. It is possible to move it in the Monitor's ASCII dump display, type "MC000F" [RTN] (but only upper case letters and numbers will be shown for the Monitor to access RAM above \$0000, you have to change the value in location \$0010 to \$00 see the Plus/4 manual page 181 for a full explanation).

Here are the locations to save the data:

\$F05E\$NAME",A,C0000000  
 [RTN]  
 \$0000 being the end address.

found in the table below according to the last line of text in the document.

The cassette recorder prompts will show as normal.

To load a previously saved document enter the word processor first and go to the Machine Code Monitor as described above, but clear any document from memory first by typing C000'C, then 'ON' [RTN].

If you don't clear the document will merge - which could prove a useful facility. Load a short document into the top of the processor to merge with one already at the lower part.

The load command is 'L' [RTN]. You can specify "FILENAME" after the 'L', is an tape it will otherwise load the first program that comes to. I hope, however, that you will keep a clear record of the cassette recorder revolutions for each document as, unlike the disk drive, it cannot go straight to a file. If you do not know where it is, you may have a long wait before the letter which you want to load is found.

When the tape has stopped key 'C' [RTN] [RTN]. The Plus/4 has taken up to the spreadsheet. Use C000'C and then 'ON' [RTN]. You will now be in the wordprocessor with your document displayed. Use the same procedure to return to the wordprocessor after saving on tape.

Another merge possibility is to use the document not from the beginning, but from a later line number. In this case subcommand C000' with the corresponding file number for that line in the table. Doing it this way, we lose the two characters for that section as these are stored in the first part of the RAM at \$0000 before the actual text. It is hard to set these again at the end of each tape after overwriting, in order to be able to use the edit facility.

I have encountered a strange phenomenon when printing a document after loading it from tape. The same may also happen when loading from disk.

If you print straight after loading it will only print up to the line actually displayed on the screen, and will only print the whole document if you have run the cursor down the document to the bottom line at some stage. You may also find peculiar things occur if you try to edit, insert, or delete lines without going down to the last line first. And the shifted characters will not take you right down and you have covered the end of the document.

### Using Fast Tape Save

Published in the February 1986 edition of Your Commodore magazine was an



# WORDPROCESSING

article and program by Nick Hampshire called *Break the Speed Limit* in *Fast Tape Start/Loader* which I have used for all my programs since I have found that it also works excellently with the word processor. If the routine is stored at Hex \$7000. The program as published stores the Machine Code Routine at \$0000 top of RAM for the CH. In order to store it at \$7000 or any other location, some of the lines have to be amended as shown in the listing.

Using the Fastsave with the word processor will have to keep the Master file

pumping, was Basic after loading at loading at you cannot get back to the word processor by the *SAVE* command or by *RT* without clearing the document from memory. This is prevented in line 1105, leaving a *SAVE* to the Monitor to activate the Fast Save when in the Monitor (the command is *G7000 [RTN]* in the save command) *quitquit* ? *Y* line 1 after the second. Now tapes will work about 10 times faster.

As the document can be up to eight kilobytes in length, normal tape operation will take almost five

minutes to load or save, whereas Fastsave will do it in about only 45 seconds (incidentally, roughly 25 times as fast). This is taken up by leader, header and gap, and eight kilobytes of data is actually written and read in only 20 seconds. I urge you to use the Fastsave routine; you will definitely not need a disk drive then.

You can load the previously saved Fastsave routine from the Monitor rather before entering the word processor or later by the command *L [RTN]*. If you do the former you can also load it from Basic with *LOAD .31*. When ready to Fastsave you type *save* (commanded *G7000*) and then use device code *7* before the address.

If you want to use the fast tape routine with other programs I find it best to store it at \$7000 which is the highest RAM that Machine Code can easily access. To protect this from being overwritten it is necessary to lower the top of memory by *POKE 24,010:20:0:0*. This leaves 3780 bytes for your Basic program and variables.

If this is too little, I suggest you store the routine at \$7000 which is the beginning of RAM for Basic so the version for start of Basic will have to be saved before you load and run the fast Tape loader and any programs that have been fast saved previously. Do this by *POKE 10,1:POKE 24,POKE 25,0:POKE 26,0:POKE 27,0:POKE 28,0:POKE 29,0:POKE 30,0:POKE 31,0:POKE 32,0:POKE 33,0:POKE 34,0:POKE 35,0:POKE 36,0:POKE 37,0:POKE 38,0:POKE 39,0:POKE 40,0:POKE 41,0:POKE 42,0:POKE 43,0:POKE 44,0:POKE 45,0:POKE 46,0:POKE 47,0:POKE 48,0:POKE 49,0:POKE 50,0:POKE 51,0:POKE 52,0:POKE 53,0:POKE 54,0:POKE 55,0:POKE 56,0:POKE 57,0:POKE 58,0:POKE 59,0:POKE 60,0:POKE 61,0:POKE 62,0:POKE 63,0:POKE 64,0:POKE 65,0:POKE 66,0:POKE 67,0:POKE 68,0:POKE 69,0:POKE 70,0:POKE 71,0:POKE 72,0:POKE 73,0:POKE 74,0:POKE 75,0:POKE 76,0:POKE 77,0:POKE 78,0:POKE 79,0:POKE 80,0:POKE 81,0:POKE 82,0:POKE 83,0:POKE 84,0:POKE 85,0:POKE 86,0:POKE 87,0:POKE 88,0:POKE 89,0:POKE 90,0:POKE 91,0:POKE 92,0:POKE 93,0:POKE 94,0:POKE 95,0:POKE 96,0:POKE 97,0:POKE 98,0:POKE 99,0:POKE 100,0:POKE 101,0:POKE 102,0:POKE 103,0:POKE 104,0:POKE 105,0:POKE 106,0:POKE 107,0:POKE 108,0:POKE 109,0:POKE 110,0:POKE 111,0:POKE 112,0:POKE 113,0:POKE 114,0:POKE 115,0:POKE 116,0:POKE 117,0:POKE 118,0:POKE 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1275,0:POKE 1276*

## on the

## PLUS/4

ally, you have to do the same with the beginning of the line with the ASCII character to get it laid out correctly.

It can be a bit tedious but worth it if you want to have a good looking document. Don't forget to set the pointer at the end of each paragraph as if you try to do without you will tear your hair out with frustration.

As well as the 'enhance mode' (possible with letters 'asci/11...') as mentioned in the manual either ASCII codes that can be embedded are:

reverse on        'asci10,  
linefeed        'asci10,  
graphic mode    'asci14  
reverse off       'asci14,  
change return    'asci11,  
non-graphic mode 'asci17.

The graphic mode 'asci14' will enable the graphic characters that can be generated by the digital plotter kits (not with CBWkey) to be printed, but you will not see them displayed on the screen as such. You have to check the symbols on the keyboard carefully and type more or less blind.

It appears you may also have to repeat the 'asci17' command for each new line on the paper jet printer. Plus/4's peculiarity: the 'asci17' will return to the normal non-graphic mode.

It is also possible to print the other graphic characters by entering their ASCII codes together. From page 194 to 196 in the User Manual it appears that the maximum possible number is five, and the graphic mode will have had to wait first. When using two or more ASCII codes together in screen video, separate each number from the previous one by a colon. You do not need to repeat the 'asci' command.

Underlining can be made by the '~' (underscore) or 'dnd' (dash) characters, but only when the underlining still compares to zero (on the paper). And again you may have found out by trial and error.

I have noticed that a created 'block' will stop an automatic scan after you have cleared memory followed the screen, and can be inserted on the blank screen which is useful if you want to return only one paragraph of a document.

You can use the line feed to keep records of making lots of names and addresses more easily as a wordprocessor document based on type11. After each segment of the address, type 'asci10' in screen video, and continue typing the remainder of the

address on the same line without pressing the return, and the end of each address. Each segment of the address will be printed on one page on a new line although on the screen it appears as a continuous line. Up to 99 addresses can be stored on one document before printing. Before you can add 'asci10' for screen video blank lines before the next address.

Please remember that every line asc followed by a number has been mentioned it must be typed in screen video on the screen (Ctrl+V).

Rev 010. It should also be mentioned that all three types may only work on Commodore type 68k Main printers.

I hope that some of the so hard and procedures will enable many more Plus/4 owners to utilize the hidden software which after all is quite good for the average home user. If you have neither a disk drive nor a printer but are considering one or the other take my advice - get the printer. It will widen your scope of what much more than the disk drive.

### End Addresses for Tape Saving

LINE 1 = C10C	LINE 2 = C10F	LINE 3 = C106	LINE 4 = C113
LINE 5 = C10E	LINE 6 = C10D	LINE 7 = C10A	LINE 8 = C10F
LINE 9 = C10H	LINE 10 = C10E	LINE 11 = C10E	LINE 12 = C10E
LINE 13 = C10C	LINE 14 = C115	LINE 15 = C102	LINE 16 = C10F
LINE 17 = C10C	LINE 18 = C10E	LINE 19 = C10E	LINE 20 = C10E
LINE 21 = C10E	LINE 22 = C10E	LINE 23 = C10A	LINE 24 = C10F
LINE 25 = C10A	LINE 26 = C10E	LINE 27 = C10F	LINE 28 = C10E
LINE 29 = C10E	LINE 30 = C10E	LINE 31 = C10E	LINE 32 = C10F
LINE 33 = C10C	LINE 34 = C10E	LINE 35 = C10E	LINE 36 = C10E
LINE 37 = C10E	LINE 38 = C10E	LINE 39 = C10A	LINE 40 = C10F
LINE 41 = C10E	LINE 42 = C10F	LINE 43 = C10C	LINE 44 = C10E
LINE 45 = C10E	LINE 46 = C10E	LINE 47 = C10E	LINE 48 = C10E
LINE 49 = C10C	LINE 50 = C10E	LINE 51 = C10E	LINE 52 = C10E
LINE 53 = C10E	LINE 54 = C10E		
LINE 55 = C10E	LINE 56 = C10E	LINE 57 = C10A	LINE 58 = C10E
LINE 59 = C10E	LINE 60 = C10E	LINE 61 = C10E	LINE 62 = C10E
LINE 63 = C10E	LINE 64 = C10E	LINE 65 = C10E	LINE 66 = C10E
LINE 67 = C10E	LINE 68 = C10E	LINE 69 = C10E	LINE 70 = C10E
LINE 71 = C10E	LINE 72 = C10E	LINE 73 = C10E	LINE 74 = C10E
LINE 75 = C10E	LINE 76 = C10E	LINE 77 = C10E	LINE 78 = C10E
LINE 79 = C10E	LINE 80 = C10E	LINE 81 = C10E	LINE 82 = C10E
LINE 83 = C10E	LINE 84 = C10E	LINE 85 = C10E	LINE 86 = C10E
LINE 87 = C10E	LINE 88 = C10E	LINE 89 = C10E	LINE 90 = C10E
LINE 91 = C10E	LINE 92 = C10E	LINE 93 = C10E	LINE 94 = C10E
LINE 95 = C10E	LINE 96 = C10E	LINE 97 = C10E	LINE 98 = C10E
LINE 99 = C10E	LINE 100 = C10E		

### Notes for Table

After going to the monitor screen a=on screen print. Run type and release it=off type.

5' FILE NAME' 1' C100, C10E [RTN]

Type XXX (end address) from the table where the line number is the one after the

last line in the completed document in the word processor.

To load a document from tape, enter number from wordprocessor as above and type

1 [RTN]

To return to the word processor after saving or loading key 8 [RTN] then C100 C and the [RTN].

# Your

Submissions

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All submissions should be well documented and where possible include a line-by-line breakdown of the program together with a list of any variables used. A copy of the program should be included on either tape or disk.

All submissions should be sent to the address below. If it is not chosen for publication then it will be returned to you.

You may not have written any software yourself, but you may have very firm opinions about the world of Commodore and all its associated industries and products. If you do, then put your views or questions on paper and post them to us again at the address below - you might even get paid for using your words!

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## PLEASE COMPLETE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Residence \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Time to contact you \_\_\_\_\_

Program Name \_\_\_\_\_

Computer/terminal type \_\_\_\_\_

Notes required (disk etc) \_\_\_\_\_

Have you sent the program to another magazine? Yes/No \_\_\_\_\_

## Editor's Use Only

Date received \_\_\_\_\_ Date ack. sent \_\_\_\_\_

Date checked \_\_\_\_\_ Checked by \_\_\_\_\_

Rating \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Reply sent \_\_\_\_\_ Ack. received \_\_\_\_\_

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# into 1

THE VAST MAJORITY OF computer programmes probably have a diverse range of graphics and there may include screen editors character editors or sprite editors—the only problem is that none of them can carry out all the functions that the programmer requires. Obviously, the only way around this was to use a number of programs to produce one finished product.

For example if I was writing a game I would use a character editor to produce any defined characters. I would then use them to produce the actual background for the game. Then I would load in a sprite editor and produce the sprites. Obviously it is the case if it could all be done with one program which encompassed all the functions I could ever need! Hence the birth of the **SN1 EDITOR**.

The **SN1** consists of a type editor that has provision for individual and frozen options. Sprites can be animated, copied, pasted on top of each other etc. Within the program there is also a combined character and background editor. What makes this part of the program so special is that you are not limited to designing just single screens but it is possible to define screens that take up to 255 of the computer memory.

The editor screens act as a small window that can be moved over a much larger area. Screens such as the ones I created in games like *Monkey on the Run* and *Sea of Magma* are extremely easy to produce. Until now most scrolling screens were designed as individual pictures and stuck one next to the other in a long line.

The **SN1** Editor has already allowed much more use in group arranging, styles and many programming will be using it to help design games that will be appearing over the next few



months. The design to edit a program is published here so that it is available to anyone who is interested in graphics. This month I will detail the commands available within the editor so that you will be able to use it to next month's issue of the magazine. I will be providing a few multiple backgrounds so that you can see exactly what is possible with the editor.

## Getting it All In

The **SN1** Editor is presented in the form of a series of basic loaders. This makes it extremely easy to enter and check for typing errors. Simply type in all of the loader programs and use them to load in the data. If you are using tape then do make sure that you change the 'S' to 'L' in the LOAD instructions where indicated.

Once you have entered all of the programs and saved them individually then you can create the actual machine code file that you will use. To do this LOAD the program **SN1** (LOAD) and type **RUN**. This will **POKE** the machine code into the mem-

ory area of memory. Once the program has finished running it will automatically load the next part of the program from **TAP1** or **DISK**. You did change the manifests if using tape didn't you? Once the last part of the program has been **RUN** press the space bar to enter the program. **SN1** (EDITOR) is now ready for use.

Use option 8 to **SAVE** **SN1** (EDITOR).

To use the editor in future you type:

LOAD "SN1 EDITOR" 83 for disk  
or  
LOAD "SN1 EDITOR" 13 for tape

In order to start the program you then type:

**SN1** **SN1**

If while entering the program you made any typing errors these will be fixed by the individual **LOAD** programs when they are **RUN**. If you do find any errors then power off the computer and the error is located or an illegal quantity

error. The way to deal with each of these errors is detailed below.

## Error in Line Number

If you get the error message then simply let the program so that you can find out in which **LOAD** program the error occurred. Then correct the line by comparing yours with the listing. In that **LOAD** and then save the program. Do make sure that if using tape you don't reuse the program over another pass and that you save the correct pass so that it can be loaded in order.

## Illegal Quantity Error

If you get the error then you have either typed in a number greater than 255 or simply reused a number. If you do get an error then type the line and press **RETURN**.

**PRINT** **LOAD** ("SN1")

The number that is printed denotes the line where the error is. Correct the line as for the above error and try again.

# EDITOR



### Using the Program

Once you have loaded the program and started it running, press the F15 (MENU) command as detailed above; you will be presented with the editor's main menu which offers the following options:

- ```

1) WHITE LIGHTS
2) CHAIR/SCREEN LIGHTS
3) TRIP SPOTS
4) TRIP CHAIRS
5) DASH COMMANDS
6) DASH
7) DASH REPORT
8) SAVE EDITOR
9) QUIT

```

Forming the corresponding key will call up the specified functions. Options 1 and 2 call up the speed editor and the Character/Background editor, respectively. These will be explained in their respective sections later on.

Options 3 and 4 give access to hard rewordings of all of the functions that are available in the relevant programs. These two options will no doubt benefit you once you start to use the program.

Option 3 allows you to  
use the standard disk set.

direction to your disk drive. If you are unsure of what the commands are I have listed the most common in *Appendix 1*.

The ENE location will display a directory listing from any disk in the drive. However, because ENE only uses program files for PMS there only this type of file is listed in the screen. Also the rest of the PMS and games as it is not really that important.

[And as nice as you may have any disk errors, I have installed Option 7 which will read the error channel of the disk drive and report any errors.

Digress 8 is a relatively important GNU function: it allows you to make more copies of the program, without having to use the GNU loader. If you use this function then you will be prompted for the libraries that you wish to call the program by the default source driver when you load

that property is checked. If you are reading faster than you will predict, it will change the output stream so that it starts by providing 11. May well be able to tell whether a currently being used has output on both sides appears and Option 2 will have either a 1 or a 0 after them. A 1 means there is an output device of 1 or a constant while a 0 means there is no output device.

The **load** command available from the main menu is **LOAD**. This will **LOAD** the specified file into the same area of memory that it was saved from. This means that you can load any of the files created with the editor programs from the main menu.

1. **Introduction**

Before I take a closer look at the individual admission programs it is worth pointing out a few caveats:

Finally all numerical inputs and outputs are in HEX. This is because most programming languages work in hexadecimal since it is a lot easier when writing machine code than using decimal. Since this program was designed as a programming tool it is obvious that it should use HEX. All inputs must be made up of two digits (e.g. 00 to FF).

A lot of the functions can be controlled by either the numeric keys or a joystick. In part two, we learn the joystick only handles fire buttons and to map more of the other mouse or joystick buttons, the 'Alt' key is used to select an option in the both columns a key of either one or two is used. One realization that the joystick will not point when a zero means that a twiddle is necessary. Take a look at the labelled part of our list of keys to see where the flow is.

Although the Jewish flag is not a symbol of the Jewish religion, it can be used as such. Again back at the pictures are notes to tell where the flag can be found.

### The South Atlantic

the sprite editor allows you to edit sprites in either multi-color or hi-res mode. Sprites \$A0 to \$F7 can be edited with the editor. If you are unsure about sprite numbers, there is a suggestion that you have read the section on sprites in the C64 manual. If you take a look at the picture you will see that there is quite a lot of information on the screen.

Fortunately, the fact that actual sports betting is open in the state displays a welcome upside to the gaming issue. Indeed, if you choose a jurisdiction that has no actual restrictions on gambling, you'll find that the state actually designates the sports betting as a "regulated" activity. This means that you don't have to think about getting a license of any sort, you're already a citizen. Simply place your bet to collect the winnings and you're good to go.

Colour changing is also extremely easy. From shift one to five and the corresponding colour will go through all 16 positions. Changing colour needs a min-

| Disk Commands       |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| <b>ip</b>           | Initialize disk |
| <b>vpt</b>          | Validate disk   |
| <b>no name=cl</b>   | Format disk     |
| <b>ren name=old</b> | Rename file     |
| <b>del name</b>     | Delete file     |

extremely easy simply press **Alt** to enter multi-colour mode or **HF** for hi-res mode. If you want to restore the sprite simply press **CONTROL** and **B**. Easy isn't it!

It is not really worth mentioning all of the available contents and so they are all listed in Figure 2. However, a few functions do need further explanation.

At the bottom right hand corner of the screen there are four sprites colored to its sprite bits so that those there are NOT the same as sprite numbers but are just used as reference numbers

for the top at the bottom of the screen. Usually these four pointers hold the same sprite as that which is being edited. It is possible to spread these sprites using the left arrow **←** and up arrow **↑** to say that you can set the different combinations of sprite available. To alter the way that the sprite looks simply press one of the above keys followed by the corresponding sprite position number (0-3).

Pressing **CONTROL** and **F** followed by a number allows you to move that numbered sprite around the

bottom of the screen. This means that you can position the four sprites next to each other or more closely than that may not seem all that useful at first but it is possible to make each of these four sprites different. This means that you could define a large character or up to four sprites joining the sprites together at the bottom of the screen so that you can see what they look like. It is even possible to rotate the entire of the screen with the **CONTROL** command and the **Q** and **W** keys. Pressing **CONTROL** and **N** followed by 00 will cause each of the four sprites at the bottom of the screen to become the same as the one being edited. On the other hand after typing **CONTROL** and **N** you enter a number greater than 00 you can set up animations.

Animation is quite difficult to explain and is best ignored for now. However I will do my best to explain how to set up and use this special animation function.

When you enter a number greater than 00 for the number of animations after a **CONTROL** command, it instructs the sprites at the bottom of the screen will change. For example, with that pressed 01 after **CONTROL**, **N** sprite 0 would be the same as the actual sprite 040. Sprite 01 will be the same as 041. Sprite 02 will be the same as 042 etc. If we now press the key **W** and **Q** we can increment and decrement the sprite numbers at the bottom of the screen giving the appearance of animation. If we press **W**, Sprite 00 will become actual sprite 041. Sprite 01 will become actual sprite 042 etc. If we had entered 04 after a **CONTROL** command then the sprites would be incremented by four every time you pressed the **W** key. If sprite 00 would become 044. Sprite 01 would become 045 etc.

I did see that this form of animation was complicated but if you try it then I assure that it will all fall into place.

Just to say you have problems with this type of animation there is a simpler form. This is the **A** instruction. This instruction will change all the sprites on the screen including the

large editing screen. In increments of one for a period length. When you press **A** you will be prompted at the top of the screen for the first sprite in the sequence and the last, then the sprites will be displayed in order. Pressing **F** and **S** will speed up and slow down the speed of this animation.

That just about sums it up for the game editor. I assure that you will find it very easy to use with a little practice and then you will find most of the instructions that you are over likely to need.

## Character Screen Editor

Each of these editors are present on the same screen. The top half is the character editor while the bottom is used as a small window over a larger screen.

Quite a lot of information appears on the screen and it is worth studying the commented picture in order to find where everything is.

For those experienced programmers those included the provision of using two different character sets in order to use the second set you must set up an interrupt raster on the graphics editing screen with the **F** command while inside the background editor. Above the main character set one will be displayed while below the raster you will be in the second character set. Character set one sits at 0000 and set two is at 0080.

Again a screen looks up as some of the available commands at more detail a summary of them all can be found in Figure 3.

As with the sprite editor characters can be added in either multi-colour or hi-res mode, colours being chosen and changed as in the sprite editor.

Once you have entered a character you can place it anywhere within a defined background in the background editor. The **←** key is used to move control between either the character editor or the background editor. You can see which mode you are in by seeing which character is being

The background is defined with the **CONTROL** command and the window

### Sprite Editor Commands

|                      |                                             |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <b>Cursor/point</b>  | Move cursor                                 |
| <b>*000 1</b>        | Open point                                  |
| <b>space/000 0</b>   | Close point                                 |
| <b>F1</b>            | Apply font function                         |
| <b>Alt</b>           | Multi-colour mode                           |
| <b>HF</b>            | Hi res mode                                 |
| <b>B</b>             | Select drawing colour                       |
|                      |                                             |
|                      | <b>Multi-colour 2 can be used at hi-res</b> |
|                      | 1 - Multi-colour 1                          |
|                      | 2 - Multi-colour 2                          |
|                      | 3 - Multi-colour 3                          |
| <b>SHIFT 1-5</b>     | Change colour                               |
|                      | 4 - Background colour                       |
|                      | 5 - Background                              |
| <b>G</b>             | Copy sprite number                          |
| <b>C</b>             | Copy sprite number                          |
| <b>+</b>             | Increase sprite number                      |
| <b>-</b>             | Decrease sprite number                      |
| <b>U</b>             | Move sprite up                              |
| <b>D</b>             | down                                        |
| <b>L</b>             | left                                        |
| <b>R</b>             | right                                       |
| <b>DEL</b>           | Scroll row left                             |
| <b>SHIFT DEL</b>     | Scroll row right                            |
| <b>SHIFT DEL/DEL</b> | Clear sprite                                |
| <b>S</b>             | 2 flip                                      |
| <b>T</b>             | 3 flip                                      |
| <b>A</b>             | Animate                                     |
|                      | input if from                               |
|                      | 0 no                                        |
|                      | three F for faster                          |
|                      | S for slower                                |
| <b>CTRL L</b>        | LOAD data                                   |
| <b>CTRL S</b>        | Save sprite data                            |
| <b>Alt</b>           | Input/output device                         |

### SPRITE BLOCK FUNCTIONS

|                     |                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>CTRL F (0-3)</b> | Position sprite with cursor keys |
| <b>(0-3)</b>        | Input sprite F direction         |
| <b>(0-3)</b>        | Input sprite S direction         |
| <b>CTRL N (0-3)</b> | Animate group of N               |
|                     | 000 display editor sprite        |
|                     | Q - decrease step                |
|                     | W - increase step                |
| <b>STOP</b>         | Close main menu                  |

Figure 2

## CHARACTER/SCREEN EDITOR

|                 |                                        |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------|
| Cursor/joystick | Move cursor                            |
| */DEL           | Delete point                           |
| space,DEL       | Delete point                           |
| F1              | Joystick fire function                 |
| M               | Multicolor mode                        |
| H               | Hotkey mode                            |
| T-B             | Select drawing colors                  |
| SHIFT-T-B       | Change colors                          |
|                 | 4 = Background colour                  |
|                 | 5 = Background                         |
| G               | Give character number?                 |
| C               | Copy character number?                 |
| *               | Enlarge character number               |
| -               | Decrease character number?             |
| D               | Move character up                      |
| B               | Move character down                    |
| L               | Move character left                    |
| R               | Move character right                   |
| SHIFT-HOME      | Clear character                        |
| S               | Change character set                   |
|                 | 0 = ROM                                |
|                 | 1 = ROM                                |
| CTRL-F          | Each character set to edit             |
|                 | 00 = ROM character                     |
|                 | 08 = SET 1                             |
|                 | 20 = SET 2                             |
| X               | X-Flag                                 |
| Y               | Y-Flag                                 |
| CTRL-B          | Reverse character                      |
| D               | Input/Output device                    |
| CTRL-L          | LOAD data                              |
| CTRL-S          | SAVE character data                    |
|                 | Input start and end character for line |
| CTRL-D          | Define background size                 |
| CTRL-E          | Define start of window                 |
|                 | EH = High byte                         |
|                 | EL = Low byte                          |
| B               | Define border character                |
| I               | Jump to background editor              |
| STOP            | Go to main menu                        |

## BACKGROUND EDITOR

|                 |                                                     |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Cursor/joystick | Move cursor                                         |
| */DEL           | Place character                                     |
| G               | Get character                                       |
| *               | Enlarge character number                            |
| -               | Decrease character number                           |
| CTRL-F          | Fill window with character                          |
| W               | Go to full size display cursor key's move screen to |
|                 | to edit                                             |
| P               | Position menu                                       |
|                 | What bottom of screen                               |
|                 | or at that character position                       |
| CTRL-L          | LOAD data                                           |
| CTRL-S          | SAVE background data                                |
| J               | Jump back to character editor                       |

Figure 3

can be anything from two by two characters upwards, the maximum is either direction being 255 characters or 511. Obviously your screen size is limited by the amount of memory available. If there is not enough room for your window then you will have to enter new values. I have made up to 512 of memory available for the window though I'm sure that you will find that you very rarely use this much. The two numbers in the middle of the screen show you where your window starts and finishes in memory.

One very important consideration for games programmers is where they are actually going to put their screen. The CONTROL is command will prompt you for the high byte and low byte for your screen position so that you can move it where you want. Do make sure that you don't overwrite any other programs in memory, such as the editor.

You may think that it is a little limiting to just use a small section of your total graphics screen at one time. I have therefore included the W command which will switch to a full screen display in which you can move around the background, movement being controlled by the cursor keys only.

It is possible to set up a border character which is displayed around the smaller editing window. I usually leave this blank though you may try different effects by putting fancy borders around the screen. This does not apply to full screen mode.

## Saving and Loading

As I said earlier, it is possible to load any type of file into memory from the main menu. It is also possible to load any type of file from within any of the other editors as well. However, the I/O device is separate in each editor so you must change it on each section of the program.

Even though you can LOAD in any type of data from within any section of the program, you can only save each type of data from the correct editor. You must therefore be in the character editor in order to SAVE your

own defined graphics. You must be in the screen editor to save sprites and you must be in the background editor in order to save background.

## Note

When you design a background, make sure that you keep a note of the screen size that is defined, since a screen that is supposed to be 20 characters wide will look rather silly if the screen is set to 21 characters.

## Examples

Since there is probably quite a lot of information to go about the editor in this issue of the magazine I will leave it there. Next month I will be giving you some examples, which you can use in the photographs accompanying this article, together with some more hints and tips about how to use the program.

I AM Editor will no doubt be updated continually. I will try to put updates in Your Commodore when they are available. In the meantime if you have any ideas or comments about this program then please write to me via Your Commodore and it will be forwarded to me.

I hope that you find the program as useful as many programmers have already done.

## Stop Press

Since the text for this article was originally on the I/O EDITOR has been improved.

The main improvement is the addition of a full draw menu facility for accessing the commands. If you press the F1 key when standing in the editors, a list of the available functions will be displayed. Move the selector up and down the list and press RETURN to select the option that you require.

A GRAB option has also been added. This will allow you to copy large areas of the background screen with ease as well as copy sprites into characters and vice versa. These functions are described in the HELP sections of the program and I will explain them in more detail next month.





[illegible][illegible]

20, 292, 294, 172, 267, 146, 73, 72  
 2, 241, 145, 148, 244  
 2100 267, 172, 268, 146, 172, 222  
 42, 295, 146, 248, 292, 76, 22, 89  
 146, 239, 172, 268  
 2220 267, 146, 222, 147, 264, 1  
 172, 146, 76, 2, 267, 72, 293, 2  
 1, 2, 267, 172  
 2240 267, 172, 22, 20, 1, 146, 261  
 1, 148, 22, 20, 1, 264, 2, 246, 24  
 1, 172, 268, 222  
 2260 267, 146, 222, 24, 226, 1  
 2260, 1, 267, 1, 242, 22, 24, 26  
 1, 26, 267  
 2280 267, 146, 222, 24, 26, 176,  
 4, 26, 222, 46, 76, 271, 147, 263, 2  
 2, 146, 267, 274  
 2300 267, 268, 146, 222, 26, 22  
 4, 226, 24, 22, 26, 4, 264, 26, 22  
 152, 222, 264  
 2320 267, 268, 146, 22, 222, 250, 2  
 24, 2, 226, 22, 172, 22, 146, 226  
 142, 2, 264, 246  
 2340 267, 146, 172, 22, 146, 26, 2  
 6, 15, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 242, 22  
 146, 22, 242  
 2360 267, 222, 226, 22, 26, 11, 266,  
 172, 26, 264, 266, 26, 172, 267,  
 272, 26, 146, 246  
 2380 267, 26, 22, 146, 262, 146,  
 222, 266, 266, 172, 22, 146, 2  
 46, 76, 22, 272  
 2400 267, 222, 24, 146, 222, 4, 26  
 2, 272, 222, 46, 154, 146, 222, 4, 2  
 66, 172, 222, 264  
 2420 267, 222, 146, 262, 272, 146,  
 15, 224, 176, 222, 272, 272, 26, 2  
 2, 222, 222, 266, 266  
 2440 267, 26, 22, 26, 146, 267, 2  
 27, 46, 146, 266, 266, 226, 272, 6,  
 2, 264, 244, 272  
 2460 267, 266, 272, 222, 146, 266, 2  
 22, 266, 172, 222, 46, 42, 46, 2  
 2, 26, 222, 226  
 2480 267, 272, 222, 46, 42, 242, 2  
 22, 266, 172, 222, 46, 146, 272, 26  
 2, 242, 221, 276  
 2500 267, 26, 226, 266, 266, 76,  
 2, 2, 226, 44, 22, 26, 4, 2, 2, 2  
 226  
 2520 267, 244, 242, 267, 2, 2, 2, 2,  
 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2  
 2540 266, 24, 22, 26, 226, 272  
 2560 266, 24, 22, 26, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2  
 2580 266, 272, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 2  
 2600 266, 272, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 2  
 2620 266, 272, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 2  
 2640 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2  
 2660 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2680 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2700 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2720 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2740 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2760 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2780 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2800 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2820 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2840 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2860 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2880 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2900 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2920 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2940 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2960 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 2980 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226  
 3000 267, 24, 2, 2, 226, 2, 2, 226

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# 3into1

DESIGNED & EDITED BY

## EDITOR



# Now the great record-breaking Commodore Show moves North

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The Official Commodore Computer Show - the show that hit the headlines when it attracted record London crowds in May - now moves North, supported by all Britain's leading suppliers of Commodore hardware and software. Spread over two exhibition floors will be stands featuring the very latest developments for the entire Commodore range, including a wide variety of newly released games, business and utilities software. It's going to be an action packed show that will bring you right up to date with all the exciting developments now taking place in the Commodore world!

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## 3into1 EDITOR





# DISKMON

An English DSK utility.

by M. E. Cutley.

DISKMON 1.28 IS A DSK utility program for the C128 Computer (or even with a C128 1541 or C128 7071 disk drive).

Carefully type in the program, which MUST be saved before running as a well as re-write itself. It is fully error-trapped, and an explanation will ask for a Message. This is the name under which the machine code will be saved and subsequently loaded in a later program.

When run, you will see a menu/help page giving all the commands and their options. This page can be recalled at any time by pressing 'M'. All commands need to be followed by pressing the return key.

A word of warning. Some of the commands incorporated into the disk monitor write directly onto disk tracks/sectors. It is always worth making a backup copy of the disk before starting, as any error could prove catastrophic.

## Commands

- M** - Run display the main menu/help page
- R XX XX** - R(ate) a track/sector directly off the disk into a buffer in the computer. This command will enable any track/sector of the disk to be read into the buffer where it can be viewed, altered or prepared for saving back on the disk.
- W XX XX** - W(rite) a track/sector from the computer buffer directly on to the disk. This command enables data in the buffer, be it typed in from the keyboard or read off the disk and modified, to be recorded onto the specified track/sector of the disk.
- M XX XX** - Display memory from the buffer. One sector of data consists of 256 bytes. This command will enable all or any of those bytes to be displayed on the screen. The first hex number is the first byte to be displayed, while the second is the final byte. (Due to the size of the screen in 40 columns mode, not all 256 bytes can be simultaneously displayed. The display will show the hex numbers of the buffer and the ASCII contents providing these are printable - i.e. ASCII codes between 32 and 127 are printed, others being replaced with a period).
- ALL** - This is a variant of the memory command and is a short hand method of displaying a screenshot of memory starting at the top of memory (000) down to (999).
- ALL** - This is similar to the M() command, but displays the hexans of the buffer from (000) to (999).
- E** - The error-check command enables on-screen editing of the buffer. When the memory display commands are used, the buffer contents are displayed on the screen preceded by a semi-colon. This enables on-screen editing to take place, so that when the cursor is placed over a byte and the byte is modified, the buffer contents are also modified ready for saving back to disk.
- ERR** - This is the command that reads the disk error character and displays it on the screen. Any time the error light flashes on the disk drive, pressing 'ERR' will show the error indication and display the error number, error type, error track and error sector.
- +** - When a track/sector has been read into the computer buffer, the first two bytes contain the track and sector respectively of the next block of the file. If this is the last block in the file, the track value returns a 0. This command will read the track and sector values of the next block and load that block into the buffer displaying which track and sector is read next. A track value of zero indicates the last block of the file has been loaded.
- D** - This command will read the disk directory displaying the track and sector of the first block of the file, the length of the file, the filename, and the file type. It will display

all file types, including deleted files, which facilitates the recovery of files that have been inadvertently scratched, providing that no writing has been done to the disk since the error. The directory is displayed in blocks of up to 16 files and headers with the number of blocks free, as always, in hex.

- T** - **TRACE** will, as its name suggests, trace a file on a disk and display the sequence of transactions in the order in which it was saved. The requested filename must be correct, and no wildcards are allowed.
- R** - **DET** to clear.
- L** - **LOCK** or **write protect** the disk. This command will render the disk write protected without the use of a write protect tab (which always fails only). Any attempt to save a file on a disk so protected, results in error 25, DOS TYPE error message.
- U** - **UNLOCK** or **write enable** the disk. This command is the opposite of the **LOCK** command and renders the disk write enabled, overcoming the software protection afforded by **LOCK**.
- I** - On the CBM 1071 and CBM 1041 disk drives, where the file type byte in the disk directory has bit six set, the file cannot be scratched by the BASIC 7 command.

**SCRATCH** or by BASIC 7: **DIRNLSHIS** "to filename" (error 15). This condition is indicated in a directory listing by a "C" character next to the filename. The **J** command sets bit six of all the files in the directory and to render them individually protected against erasure.

- B** - The **B** command is the opposite of the **J** command, and resets bit six of all the files in the disk directory enabling erasure from the directory by conventional means.
- A** - The **A** command is similar to the **J** command, but only applies to one named file in the directory. Again, the filename must be correct and no wildcards are allowed.
- S** - The **S** command is, once more, the opposite of the **A** command and will enable one named file to be un-protected in the directory.

What this says, the disk erases any file of computer data designated in the command of a disk utility program. Careless use can have disastrous results so always ensure you have a backup of your disk.

Happy disk formatting!

#### PROGRAM PROGRAM DIMON 128 LOAD

```
10 DATA 1C01
20 DATA 08,1C 0A,00,0E,37,31,38,31,0
30 DATA 0,00,00,00,00,0C,20,00,0C,21,00,0539
40 DATA 20,7D,77,93,9E,1E,20,20,20,2
50 DATA 20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,0497
60 DATA 20,44,45,40,4F,4E,23,20,31,3
70 DATA 20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,038E
80 DATA 20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,43,39,3
90 DATA 0,31,39,30,3E,20,30,4D,2E,20,43,0363
100 DATA 41,54,4C,45,59,29,53,49,4
110 DATA 3,48,4D,4F,4E,44,30,30,4E,3E,30,048F
120 DATA 59,4F,52,4D,53,29,9E,00,80,1
130 DATA 8,85,24,83,82,85,85,89,00,85,86,08A7
140 DATA 80,27,83,87,89,7D,FF,93,8D,2
150 DATA 0,2D,30,99,32,43,4F,4D,4D,41,4E,073E
160 DATA 44,2D,53,56,4D,4D,41,52,30,2
170 DATA 0,20,28,54,50,2D,30,20,4E,43,58,030C
180 DATA 20,4E,50,4D,42,45,52,29,93,
190 DATA 00,6D,9E,4D,30,20,20,20,20,20,20,0495
200 DATA 20,52,4D,2D,44,49,53,50,4C,
210 DATA 41,59,2D,54,4E,49,53,2D,4D,45,4E,0552
220 DATA 53,0D,52,2D,50,50,50,2D,50,50,
230 DATA 2D,52,45,41,44,2D,53,45,43,54,04FF
240 DATA 4F,52,2D,2D,28,54,52,41,49,
250 DATA 4D,2D,41,4E,44,2D,53,45,43,54,4F,05D0
260 DATA 52,29,57,2D,50,50,50,2D,50,50,50,
270 DATA 2D,57,53,49,54,4E,2D,53,45,43,05D3
280 DATA 54,4F,52,2D,28,54,52,41,43,
290 DATA 4E,2D,41,4E,44,2D,53,45,43,54,4F,0543
300 DATA 53,29,4D,2D,50,50,50,2D,50,50,50,
310 DATA 2D,44,49,53,3C,4C,41,59,2D,42,05D2
320 DATA 55,4E,4E,45,52,2D,28,24,30,
330 DATA 30,2D,54,4F,2D,24,41,4E,29,0D,4D,04D5
340 DATA 42,2D,2D,30,30,30,2D,2D,2D,44,
350 DATA 49,53,50,4C,41,59,2D,42,53,4E,4E,04F0
360 DATA 45,53,2D,28,24,30,2D,2D,2D,54,
370 DATA 4F,2D,24,4E,4E,29,0D,28,2D,2D,2D,03B0
380 DATA 20,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,4E,45,58,54,
390 DATA 2D,53,45,43,54,4F,52,2D,4E,4E,2D,04A5
400 DATA 45,49,4C,4D,0D,4D,2D,2D,3D,
410 DATA 2D,2D,2D,2D,3D,52,45,41,44,2D,44,03E0
```

240 DATA 49,53,48,20,45,52,32,4F,52,  
20,43,48,41,4E,4E,45,4C,0D,44,20,051  
8  
250 DATA 20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,52,  
4F,4E,54,20,44,49,52,45,49,54,4F,049  
7  
260 DATA 52,59,0D,54,20,20,20,20,20,  
20,20,20,54,52,41,43,45,20,50,52,043  
6  
270 DATA 4F,47,52,41,4D,0D,58,20,20,  
20,20,20,20,20,20,45,58,49,54,20,043  
5  
280 DATA 54,4F,20,42,41,53,49,43,0D,  
4C,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,57,52,042  
7  
290 DATA 49,54,43,20,30,52,4F,54,45  
43,34,20,44,49,53,48,0D,53,20,20,051  
6  
300 DATA 20,20,20,20,20,20,57,52,49  
54,45,20,45,4E,41,42,4C,43,20,44,047  
5  
310 DATA 49,53,48,0D,4A,20,20,20,20,  
20,20,20,20,4C,4F,43,48,20,41,4C,041  
4  
320 DATA 4C,20,46,49,4C,45,53,0D,45,  
20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,55,4E,4C,042  
6  
330 DATA 4F,43,48,20,41,4C,4C,20,46,  
49,4C,45,53,0D,41,20,20,20,20,045  
7  
340 DATA 20,20,20,4C,4F,43,48,20,41,  
20,46,49,4C,45,0D,43,20,20,20,20,03F  
9  
350 DATA 20,20,20,20,55,4E,4C,4F,43,  
48,20,41,20,46,49,4C,45,0D,20,20,045  
8  
360 DATA 20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,53,43,  
52,45,43,4E,20,4D,4F,44,49,46,59,048  
6  
370 DATA 20,42,55,46,46,45,53,0D,0D,  
20,59,22,42,0D,49,2A,20,0A,20,49,05B  
7  
380 DATA 0D,0D,01,02,20,0D,20,C9,2A,  
F0,F9,C9,20,F0,73,AE,0D,29,CA,0D,0A5  
5  
390 DATA 41,29,0C,0F,0E,0D,02,8A,8A,  
AA,0D,91,29,46,0D,90,39,4B,8C,CA,07F  
E  
400 DATA 10,29,4C,C9,1E,8A,0D,0D,02,  
02,20,0D,20,C9,20,0D,09,20,0D,20,07E  
2  
410 DATA C9,20,0D,0F,16,60,20,20,1F,  
0A,0A,0A,0A,0D,02,02,20,0D,20,20,049  
D  
420 DATA 20,1F,0D,02,02,30,60,C9,31,  
0B,29,0F,20,90,02,49,06,60,20,0D,049  
B  
430 DATA 20,20,FE,1E,90,1D,0D,49,0B,  
20,0D,20,20,FE,1E,90,12,0D,AA,0B,07B  
7  
440 DATA 6D,20,33,1F,20,7C,2D,49,31,  
20,55,25,2D,44,20,4C,C9,1E,20,33,059  
C  
450 DATA 1F,20,7C,2C,2D,6B,25,49,32,  
20,4C,20,2D,44,20,4C,C9,1E,55,27,062  
5  
460 DATA 20,2C,20,99,0D,0C,2D,0D,20,  
CB,0D,03,2E,01,02,C6,97,0D,0D,0D,08F  
2  
470 DATA AD,01,02,0D,06,0C,04,02,30,  
01,6D,6B,6B,4C,C9,1E,2D,2E,2D,49,073  
E  
480 DATA 59,42,2A,4C,CA,20,99,3B,29,  
0B,AA,A2,2D,49,12,20,CA,20,A2,0B,07D  
7  
490 DATA 89,0B,0C,29,7F,C9,2D,0D,02,  
A9,2E,2D,02,FF,A9,0B,0B,F4,C8,CA,09B  
4  
500 DATA DD,EA,A9,52,4C,52,FF,4C,7D,  
1C,AD,20,0C,03,02,8B,8C,04,02,20,08B  
2  
510 DATA CF,FF,C9,54,D9,0B,A0,80,8C,  
04,02,4C,0A,2D,C9,42,0B,0B,A0,80,08E  
E  
520 DATA 9C,03,02,4C,0A,20,C9,6D,F0,  
0B,20,FE,1E,90,12,0D,03,02,20,CF,07D  
1  
530 DATA FF,C9,0D,F0,0B,20,FE,1E,90,  
03,8D,04,02,AC,03,02,2D,83,1F,2D,05C  
4  
540 DATA 9D,1F,94,20,2B,2D,2D,EC,20,  
A9,0B,20,6F,1F,20,9F,1F,4C,0D,2D,062  
9  
550 DATA 20,FE,1E,90,03,99,0D,0C,CB,  
C6,97,6D,2D,FE,1E,90,12,AA,49,0B,069  
1  
560 DATA 85,97,2D,0D,2D,2D,0D,2D,2D,  
35,2D,0D,FB,2D,9F,1F,4C,C9,1E,8D,062  
1  
570 DATA 74,29,AD,AA,0B,2D,AE,2C,8E,  
7B,29,4D,7C,29,AD,AA,0B,2D,AE,2C,07A  
6  
580 DATA 8E,7E,29,9D,7F,29,A2,0F,2D,  
C9,FF,A2,6D,8D,73,29,29,D2,FF,D8,09D  
7  
590 DATA 2D,0D,D6,FE,4C,0C,FF,49,0F,  
A8,A2,0B,2D,2A,FF,A9,03,A2,70,AD,08D  
9  
600 DATA 29,2D,0D,FF,20,C0,FF,A9,0C,  
A8,A2,0B,2D,2A,FF,A9,01,A2,72,AD,0A2  
3  
610 DATA 29,2D,0D,FF,4C,0C,FF,A9,0D,  
2D,C3,FF,A9,0F,4C,C3,FF,A2,30,3B,0A7  
8  
620 DATA 19,0A,9D,03,2B,0D,FE,69,31,  
6D,4B,4A,4A,4A,4A,2D,03,2D,AA,8B,08A  
F  
630 DATA 29,0F,2D,03,2D,4A,0A,2D,D2,  
FF,6B,4C,02,FF,19,69,76,9D,02,49,09D  
5  
640 DATA D8,69,3A,6D,2D,CF,FF,C9,0D,  
D0,7B,6B,6B,4C,C9,1E,A9,0D,2C,A9,092

20,55,25,2D,44,20,4C,C9,1E,20,33,059  
C  
450 DATA 1F,20,7C,2C,2D,6B,25,49,32,  
20,4C,20,2D,44,20,4C,C9,1E,55,27,062  
5  
460 DATA 20,2C,20,99,0D,0C,2D,0D,20,  
CB,0D,03,2E,01,02,C6,97,0D,0D,0D,08F  
2  
470 DATA AD,01,02,0D,06,0C,04,02,30,  
01,6D,6B,6B,4C,C9,1E,2D,2E,2D,49,073  
E  
480 DATA 59,42,2A,4C,CA,20,99,3B,29,  
0B,AA,A2,2D,49,12,20,CA,20,A2,0B,07D  
7  
490 DATA 89,0B,0C,29,7F,C9,2D,0D,02,  
A9,2E,2D,02,FF,A9,0B,0B,F4,C8,CA,09B  
4  
500 DATA DD,EA,A9,52,4C,52,FF,4C,7D,  
1C,AD,20,0C,03,02,8B,8C,04,02,20,08B  
2  
510 DATA CF,FF,C9,54,D9,0B,A0,80,8C,  
04,02,4C,0A,2D,C9,42,0B,0B,A0,80,08E  
E  
520 DATA 9C,03,02,4C,0A,20,C9,6D,F0,  
0B,20,FE,1E,90,12,0D,03,02,20,CF,07D  
1  
530 DATA FF,C9,0D,F0,0B,20,FE,1E,90,  
03,8D,04,02,AC,03,02,2D,83,1F,2D,05C  
4  
540 DATA 9D,1F,94,20,2B,2D,2D,EC,20,  
A9,0B,20,6F,1F,20,9F,1F,4C,0D,2D,062  
9  
550 DATA 20,FE,1E,90,03,99,0D,0C,CB,  
C6,97,6D,2D,FE,1E,90,12,AA,49,0B,069  
1  
560 DATA 85,97,2D,0D,2D,2D,0D,2D,2D,  
35,2D,0D,FB,2D,9F,1F,4C,C9,1E,8D,062  
1  
570 DATA 74,29,AD,AA,0B,2D,AE,2C,8E,  
7B,29,4D,7C,29,AD,AA,0B,2D,AE,2C,07A  
6  
580 DATA 8E,7E,29,9D,7F,29,A2,0F,2D,  
C9,FF,A2,6D,8D,73,29,29,D2,FF,D8,09D  
7  
590 DATA 2D,0D,D6,FE,4C,0C,FF,49,0F,  
A8,A2,0B,2D,2A,FF,A9,03,A2,70,AD,08D  
9  
600 DATA 29,2D,0D,FF,20,C0,FF,A9,0C,  
A8,A2,0B,2D,2A,FF,A9,01,A2,72,AD,0A2  
3  
610 DATA 29,2D,0D,FF,4C,0C,FF,A9,0D,  
2D,C3,FF,A9,0F,4C,C3,FF,A2,30,3B,0A7  
8  
620 DATA 19,0A,9D,03,2B,0D,FE,69,31,  
6D,4B,4A,4A,4A,4A,2D,03,2D,AA,8B,08A  
F  
630 DATA 29,0F,2D,03,2D,4A,0A,2D,D2,  
FF,6B,4C,02,FF,19,69,76,9D,02,49,09D  
5  
640 DATA D8,69,3A,6D,2D,CF,FF,C9,0D,  
D0,7B,6B,6B,4C,C9,1E,A9,0D,2C,A9,092

650 DATA 20.4C.D2.FF.A0.03.89.1B.29.  
 F0.08.20.D2.FF.C8.D0.F5.AB.00.0C.0A5  
 A  
 660 DATA 8D.A0.08.4B.20.8B.20.6B.FB.  
 D9.A0.03.89.32.29.F0.08.20.D2.FF.093  
 3  
 670 DATA C8.D9.F5.A0.01.0C.80.AA.08.  
 20.8B.20.4C.4D.1F.20.7C.2B.A2.0F.07A  
 9  
 680 DATA 20.C9.FF.A2.D8.BD.6A.29.20.  
 D2.FF.E8.20.C8.D0.F5.20.CC.FF.A2.08E  
 8  
 690 DATA CF.20.C8.FF.A2.D8.20.CF.FF.  
 9D.4D.21.E8.E0.17.D0.F5.20.CC.FF.093  
 E  
 700 DATA A9.01.85.8C.BD.AA.08.A9.13.  
 BD.A9.29.20.7D.FF.93.11.99.92.20.08B  
 4  
 710 DATA 20.20.20.20.20.20.20.12.20.  
 20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.027  
 2  
 720 DATA 20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.  
 20.20.0D.9A.92.11.94.92.20.20.53.03E  
 3  
 730 DATA 45.20.2D.4C.45.20.20.54.49.  
 54.4C.45.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.03D  
 8  
 740 DATA 20.20.20.54.59.50.43.28.20.  
 20.20.20.20.20.20.C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.067  
 B  
 750 DATA C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.  
 C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.06E  
 4  
 760 DATA C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.  
 C5.C5.C5.C5.C5.9E.00.20.4E.23.0CB  
 9  
 770 DATA AD.A9.05.FD.19.20.0F.22.20.  
 4E.22.AD.A9.08.FD.0E.20.8F.22.AB.07A  
 8  
 780 DATA A9.08.FD.08.20.59.22.4C.2D.  
 21.20.89.20.A2.0F.20.C9.FF.A2.08.077  
 3  
 790 DATA 8D.64.29.20.D2.FF.E8.20.08.  
 D0.F5.20.CC.FF.A2.CF.20.C8.FF.20.086  
 F  
 800 DATA CF.FF.4B.20.CF.FF.20.CF.FF.  
 4B.20.CC.FF.A9.24.20.D2.FF.4B.20.086  
 B  
 810 DATA 8B.20.6B.20.8B.20.20.7D.FF.  
 2D.42.4C.4F.43.4B.53.20.4E.52.45.06B  
 2  
 820 DATA 45.0D.00.20.A4.20.A9.00.8D.  
 4C.4C.C6.1E.AD.89.0B.FD.03.89.31.075  
 0  
 830 DATA 20.4C.20.60.28.7D.FF.11.20.  
 20.20.20.20.20.20.12.96.96.52.45.06D  
 8  
 840 DATA 53.53.20.41.4E.59.20.4B.45.  
 19.20.54.4F.20.43.4F.4E.54.49.4E.056  
 3  
 850 DATA 55.45.9E.92.09.28.E4.FF.F0.  
 FB.4B.A9.93.20.D2.FF.6B.40.A9.09.0A5  
 E  
 860 DATA 8D.A8.08.8B.FD.A2.0D.20.C8.  
 FF.20.CF.FF.8D.A9.0B.20.CF.FF.8D.08D  
 0  
 870 DATA AA.05.E8.FD.E8.FD.20.CF.FF.  
 85.FC.A5.FD.85.FF.20.CF.FF.F0.0C.0DF  
 A  
 880 DATA 8D.FB.29.20.CF.FF.8D.FA.29.  
 4C.C8.22.20.CF.FF.E8.FD.85.FD.A3.0CD  
 7  
 890 DATA 00.20.CF.FF.E8.FD.99.8D.0B.  
 C8.18.C0.10.9C.F2.A0.F3.20.CF.FF.08E  
 5  
 900 DATA 99.08.29.E6.FD.A5.90.F0.03.  
 9D.A8.0B.C8.00.EE.A5.FC.D0.0C.A2.09C  
 5  
 910 DATA 8D.0B.D0.07.AD.A8.08.D0.16.  
 FD.A9.A5.8C.FD.03.20.20.23.A2.A7.096  
 9  
 920 DATA 08.FD.03.20.18.23.AD.A8.0B.  
 FD.93.20.CC.FF.6C.A0.00.D8.AC.02.089  
 9  
 930 DATA FD.08.D0.8D.03.20.07.C8.D0.  
 F3.EE.A8.0B.6C.A9.00.85.FC.63.AD.083  
 3  
 940 DATA F9.29.20.AE.23.AD.FA.29.20.  
 AE.23.A2.04.2A.20.AE.23.89.BD.09.082  
 1  
 950 DATA F0.08.20.D2.FF.C8.D9.F5.A5.  
 FC.29.07.AB.20.F4.20.BD.59.23.20.0AE  
 C  
 960 DATA 6D.28.A5.FC.29.49.F0.07.A2.  
 96.A9.3C.20.CA.20.A2.0B.A9.9E.4C.089  
 3  
 970 DATA CA.20.20.CC.FF.20.A4.20.20.  
 29.20.A9.96.A2.4D.20.CA.20.A9.0F.089  
 2  
 980 DATA A0.A2.08.20.5A.FF.A3.00.2D.  
 8D.FF.20.C0.FF.A2.CF.20.C8.FF.20.0A4  
 5  
 990 DATA CF.FF.20.D2.FF.C3.0D.D0.F8.  
 2D.CC.FF.2D.A4.20.A9.8E.A2.0D.2C.0B4  
 0  
 1000 DATA CA.20.4C.C9.1E.20.8B.20.A9.  
 20.AA.4C.CA.2D.A9.42.2C.A9.41.6D.0B  
 4F  
 1010 DATA 2B.24.8D.3C.34.20.7D.FF.92.  
 11.3C.20.49.4E.53.45.53.54.20.44.05  
 F1  
 1020 DATA 49.53.49.20.49.4E.2D.44.52.  
 49.56.45.20.20.29.29.96.12.41.92.05  
 33  
 1030 DATA 20.54.4F.20.41.42.4F.52.54.  
 98.0D.00.20.59.23.C9.41.00.03.4C.05  
 CA  
 1040 DATA E4.20.20.7C.20.20.EC.28.A9.  
 31.20.4C.2D.A2.0F.20.C9.FF.A2.0D.07  
 93  
 1050 DATA BD.5C.29.20.D2.FF.E8.BD.07



1005 DATA 20 00 FF A2 02 08 FF 20 30 0B  
 94  
 1006 DATA 20 A2 0D 20 C9 FF A9 00 2D  
 D2 FF 20 00 FF A2 A4 B4 FF 20 38 0A  
 6C  
 1070 DATA 20 A2 0D 20 C9 FF A9 00 2D  
 D2 FF 20 00 FF 20 2C 24 A9 32 20 C9  
 71  
 1080 DATA 4C 20 4C A4 20 A9 12 8D 00  
 0C A9 01 8D 01 0C 20 7C 20 A9 0C 0C  
 7D  
 1090 DATA 0C F0 E8 8D A9 0B A9 01 0C  
 8D AA 0D A9 31 20 85 25 A9 02 AA 08  
 1D  
 1100 DATA 1D 03 0C F0 05 EA EA 8D 00  
 0C 8A 18 69 20 90 EF 20 68 25 A9 08  
 88  
 1110 DATA 32 8D 74 29 20 87 20 20 18  
 29 AE 79 29 AD 7C 29 20 CA 2D 2D 06  
 35  
 1120 DATA 32 29 AE 7E 29 AD 7F 20 2D  
 CA 2D 4C 58 24 2D 7D FF 93 0D 20 07  
 36  
 1130 DATA 20 2D 20 20 2D 20 20 2D 2D  
 20 2D 2D 12 4C 4F 43 4B 2D 41 4C 03  
 68  
 1140 DATA 4C 2D 4C 49 4C 43 53 92 8D  
 00 A9 09 8D 76 24 A9 4D 8D 77 24 06  
 69  
 1150 DATA 20 54 32 2D 4E 24 2D 7D FF  
 0D 0D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 12 03  
 F5  
 1160 DATA 41 4C 4C 2D 46 49 4C 43 53  
 2D 41 52 45 2D 4E 4F 57 2D 4C 4F 05  
 53  
 1170 DATA 43 4B 4C 44 92 8E 0D 00 4C  
 C6 1E 2D 7D FF 93 0D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D  
 4C  
 1180 DATA 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 12  
 53 4E 4C 4F 43 4B 2D 41 4C 4C 2D 03  
 F7  
 1190 DATA 46 49 4C 4B 53 92 8D 6D A9  
 29 8D 76 24 A3 EF 8D 77 24 2D 59 07  
 14  
 1200 DATA 22 2D 4E 24 2D 7D FF 6D 6D  
 29 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 12 41 4C 4C 94  
 35  
 1210 DATA 2D 46 49 4C 45 53 2D 41 52  
 4B 2D 4E 4F 57 2D 53 4E 4C 4F 43 05  
 4D  
 1220 DATA 4B 43 44 92 8E 0D 00 4C C6  
 1E A2 05 06 FF 2D 3B 2B A2 0D 2D 06  
 BA  
 1230 DATA C9 FF A3 6D 8D 0D 0C 2D D2  
 FF E8 0D FF 4C 0C FF 2D 4C 2D A2 0D  
 18  
 1240 DATA 0D 2D C6 FF A2 6D 2D CF FF  
 6D 6D 0C E8 2D FF 4C 0C FF 2D 7D 0A  
 BE  
 1250 DATA FF 93 0D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D  
 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 12 4C 4F 43 4B 04

5A  
 1260 DATA 2D 46 4E 54 4D 52 45 2D 44  
 4B 53 4B 92 8D 0D 0D 2D 07 23 2D 04  
 F8  
 1270 DATA 7D FF 6D 0D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D  
 2D 12 44 43 53 4B 2D 4B 53 2D 4E 04  
 7D  
 1280 DATA 4F 57 2D 57 52 4B 54 45 2D  
 2D 52 4F 54 4B 43 54 45 44 92 0D 05  
 BA  
 1290 DATA 0D 4C C6 1E 2D 7D FF 93 0D  
 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 04  
 0C  
 1300 DATA 12 53 6E 4C 4F 43 4B 2D 45  
 4E 54 4B 52 45 2D 44 43 53 4B 12 05  
 A2  
 1310 DATA 0D 0D 0D 0D 8A 23 2D 7D FF  
 0D 0D 2D 2D 2D 12 44 4B 53 4B 2D 04  
 8A  
 1320 DATA 4B 53 2D 4E 4F 2D 4C 4F 4E  
 47 45 52 2D 57 52 4B 54 4B 2D 59 05  
 5B  
 1330 DATA 52 4F 54 4B 4B 54 4B 44 92  
 2D 0D 4C C6 1E 2D 7D FF 93 0D 2D 04  
 8B  
 1340 DATA 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D  
 2D 2D 2D 2D 12 54 52 41 43 45 2D 03  
 41  
 1350 DATA 41 2D 46 4B 4C 45 92 0D 0D  
 6D A9 4D 8D 5B 27 A9 2B 6D 59 27 06  
 69  
 1360 DATA 2D FA 24 54 CD AD F9 2D 8D  
 A9 6B AD FA 2D 0B AA 0B 2D 3F 2D 09  
 87  
 1370 DATA 2D F4 2B 2D 53 2B CA E4 8D  
 12 7D 3C 8A 4B 2D 1B 2D A9 A9 0B 0B  
 04  
 1380 DATA 0B 2D 8B 2D 2D F6 32 2D 32  
 29 A9 AA 0B 2D 3B 2D A9 31 2D 4C 06  
 6D  
 1390 DATA 2D A2 0D 2D C6 FF 2D CF FF  
 0D A9 0B 2D CF FF 0D AA 0B 2D CC 05  
 FF  
 1400 DATA FF 4B AA 4C 94 2D 2D 2D 2D  
 2D 59 22 A2 FF 4C 8A 2B 2D CC FF 09  
 63  
 1410 DATA 2D A4 2D 4B A9 0D 8D A7 0B  
 2D E9 2D 4C C6 1E A9 0D 2C A9 01 07  
 0C  
 1420 DATA 0D AA 0B A9 12 8D A9 0B 6D  
 2D 7D FF 96 12 41 92 8E 2D 54 4F 2D  
 16  
 1430 DATA 2D 41 42 4F 52 54 2D 2D 2D  
 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 03  
 58  
 1440 DATA 2D 12 96 44 92 8E 2D 4B 4F  
 52 2D 44 4F 52 4B 4B 54 4F 52 59 06  
 18  
 1450 DATA 0D 0D 2D 59 32 C6 41 0D 06  
 2D CC FF 2D A4 2D 4C E4 2D C9 44 07  
 87

```

1460 DATA D0,17,A9,D0,0D,A7,0B,A9,0D
,0D,C9,1E,20,24,21,A9,A2,0D,C9,1E,0B
70
1470 DATA 0B,0B,4C,D0,0D,A9,01,0D,A7
,0B,A2,0F,A9,A0,9D,AC,0B,9D,0B,29,07
22
1480 DATA CA,10,7F,20,7D,FF,0D,0D,4E
,4E,54,4E,52,20,4E,4F,4C,4E,4E,41,0E
04
1490 DATA 4D,4E,0D,0D,0D,A2,0D,2D,CF
,FF,C9,0D,F0,0B,9D,AC,0B,2B,2D,1D,0B
36
1500 DATA D0,F1,A9,0D,0B,0C,2D,7C,2D
,2D,EF,2B,A9,31,2D,4C,2D,2D,0F,22,07
A9
1510 DATA A9,FC,D0,2B,A0,A9,0B,D0,EF
,2D,3F,29,2D,F4,2B,2D,7D,FF,0D,0D,0B
4D
1520 DATA 5B,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,3D
,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,12,4E,4E,4C,4E,2D,0B
6B
1530 DATA 4E,4F,54,2D,4E,4F,5E,4E,44
,11,9E,9E,0D,0D,4C,FA,2B,A9,0D,0D,0E
7D
1540 DATA A7,D0,AA,0D,A9,0B,0D,7F,2B
,A9,4D,0D,0D,2B,2D,7D,FF,9D,0D,9E,0B
8A
1550 DATA 2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D
,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,12,4C,4F,4E,4B,2D,0B
1D
1560 DATA 41,2D,4E,4F,4C,4E,9D,0D,0D
,0D,AG,2B,0D,5B,27,A9,27,0D,5B,27,0E
84
1570 DATA 2D,FA,2B,D0,C3,2D,0D,2B,2D
,7D,FF,2D,4E,5B,2B,4E,4F,57,2D,4C,07
6D
1580 DATA 4F,4B,4B,4E,44,0D,0D,4C,CB
,1E,A9,3D,0D,5B,29,A9,FF,C9,04,9D,07
9C
1590 DATA D9,2D,64,0E,FF,EE,5D,2D,0D
,F1,2D,AE,2D,0E,5B,2D,0D,5B,2D,A2,0B
3D
1600 DATA DF,2D,C9,FF,A2,0D,0D,5B,2B
,2D,D2,FF,0B,0D,0A,D0,F3,4C,CC,FF,0B
7D
1610 DATA A9,31,0B,74,2B,2D,07,2D,2B
,2D,2B,A2,0D,2D,C9,FF,A9,FC,0D,4D,07
AF
1620 DATA 2D,D2,FF,2D,CC,FF,A9,32,0D
,74,2D,2D,07,2D,2D,A4,2D,A9,0D,AA,0B
CC
1630 DATA 2D,CA,2D,4C,F4,2D,2D,7D,FF
,9D,0D,9E,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,0E
4C
1640 DATA 2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,12,5E,4E,4C
,4F,4B,4B,2D,41,2D,4E,4B,4C,4E,9D,04
B1
1650 DATA 0D,0D,0D,A9,2D,0D,7F,2B,A9
,FF,0D,0D,2B,A9,9D,0D,27,A9,2D,07
0E
1660 DATA 0D,0B,27,2D,FA,2B,D0,C2,2D
,4D,2B,2D,7D,FF,2D,4E,5B,2B,4E,4F,07
A9
1670 DATA 57,2D,5B,4E,4C,4F,4B,4B,4E
,44,0D,0C,4C,C9,1E,A9,AC,0B,07,0D,0B
8A
1680 DATA 0B,04,0B,A9,0F,81,07,9B,0B
,29,0B,1D,F8,2D,7D,FF,0D,0B,0D,0D,0B
F5
1690 DATA 0D,0D,0D,0D,0D,0D,0D,0D,0D
,0D,0D,0D,0D,0D,2D,7D,FF,0D,2D,2D,02
49
1700 DATA 2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D
,54,52,41,4B,4B,2D,0D,0D,2D,7D,FF,04
B1
1710 DATA 2D,5B,4E,4B,54,4F,5B,2D,0D
,6D,2D,7D,FF,9D,0D,12,9E,44,4E,4C,0E
37
1720 DATA 4E,4E,41,4D,4E,5B,2D,0B,4D
,4B,2D,5B,2D,21,3B,2D,3D,3D,3D,4B,04
6D
1730 DATA 2D,57,01,01,01,41,0D,4D,2D
,5B,FA,0B,0B,4D,2D,5B,9D,07,17,4B,04
63
1740 DATA 3D,2B,5B,31,3A,31,3B,2D,3D
,2D,3D,3D,3D,3D,3D,0F,5B,52,57,4B,04
24
1750 DATA 3D,2B,44,4D,4C,5B,4A,4B,54
,41,4E,A3,2D,4B,1F,5B,1F,CA,1F,3D,0B
24
1760 DATA 2D,F0,2D,2B,21,6E,2B,0A,2B
,F0,2B,34,24,07,2B,4A,2B,54,27,9B,0E
24
1770 DATA 2B,2D,7D,FF,44,4E,4C,4E,54
,4E,44,2D,7D,0D,0D,2D,7D,FF,5B,4B,0B
8F
1780 DATA 51,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,0B,0B
,2D,7D,FF,5B,5B,4F,47,52,41,4D,2D,0B
4B
1790 DATA 2D,0D,0D,2D,7D,FF,5B,5B,4E
,5B,2D,2D,2D,2D,2D,0D,0D,2D,7D,FF,0B
F7
1800 DATA 52,4E,4C,41,54,4B,5E,4E,2D
,0D,0D,AE,0C,CA,D0,0D,0D,0D,0D,0D,0B
5B
1810 DATA END
63995 PRINT (CLR);COLORS 1;COLOR4.1
-CHARS,10,12;"(YELLOW)WORKING...";1,C
HART,14,14;"(PLEASE)WAIT";1,RESTORE
63996 READ#B=B-DEC(A$) B=B+100 READ#B
-IFB#=""END THENEXIT
63997 SU=D-POW(2)OTOLB B=DEC(B#) POWE
B+J B=SU+B+2 CHAR=22,12,REX(B+2)+
"-B"+B$.1
63998 READ#B NEXT=B-B+2B IFPOK READ#B
B THENPRINT (CLR)(DOWN)(DOWN)(DOWN)(D
OWN)(DOWN)(DOWN)LINE$DATA ERROR IN LINE$
PEEK(165)+256*PEEK(166) END
63999 LOOP INPUT (CLR)(DOWN)(DOWN)(D
OWN)(DOWN)(DOWN)(DOWN)FILENAME OF TA
BSET FILE#;99 BSAVE(NB);BQ.P(S)TOP
E) END

```



# Scratchpad

John Updike presents a  
selection of minor masterpieces

While diving through my box of tapes I came across the position of one of our many Australian readers. This particular Mizard of Oz is Anthony Gennetelli Capel, Western Australia and he has conjured up a costume which will make a Hired program stopper as it is images. Obviously, as all entered in direct mode on my CD.

```

PC01 2000
S01 40001
PC01 45, P010/174
PC01 48, P010/175
PC01 47, P010/174
PC01 48, P010/175
PC01 49, P010/174
PC01 50, P010/175
CLR

```

When `MEM` is read two zero bytes are placed in the first two program memory locations. These normally tell the computer where to find the next instruction two zero bytes say that's your call girl. All programs and with two zeros and the `LOP` and `RUN` commands react by looping back to the function `READY` message above. A flashing cursor naturally enough, if zeros are the first bytes these controls receive then they assume there's nothing worth reading and switch off straight away.

The first line gives a value to one of these bytes. It's not the current value of the second byte jumps to the ROM routine which calculates the item. This is one of the clever little routines which the Operating System uses when you add a line in the middle of an existing program. The effect is that the first two bytes are changed into an entry value of the routine in all four cases.

On balance, however, we'd hold the rest of the computer, so it will again run you. This is where the other lines come in: lines 174 and 175 refer point to the total of the eggs you have to have to make sure that locations 40 to 50 have this by making the values in

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

[illegible]

Even now they're still not quite correct but a simple C++ program sorts them out properly. It reads back names that add no more.

Staying the same for a while, **E. I. Knight of Atlanta-Kyros** has two strong handling routines to get your this sense a lot of notice.

In both equations LE is the length of the string and L calculates a TAD-value which is in at the centre of the scores. Beyond that, my lips are sealed. If you want to know what happens you'll have to try them for yourself!

**Mailorder** is in business for gossipy and Steve Winkler says who is well-known as someone who likes gossipping about with C-Net to produce programs such as Cyber. He writes, to give everyone the benefit of his experience.

A listing is useful for debugging or producing a hard copy of some code. This program will allow the user to send various styled, formatted code to a printer. Save the program and then run it. Specify `ls` or `ls.c` as the name and location of your code and it will print the desired results.

4444

```

10 REM SCROLL STRINGS LEFT
20 CL=0
30 IF=0
40 MESSAGE=0
50 IF=0
60 IF=0
70 IF=0
80 IF=0
90 IF=0
100 IF=0
110 IF=0
120 IF=0
130 IF=0
140 IF=0
150 IF=0
160 IF=0
170 IF=0
180 IF=0
190 IF=0
200 IF=0
210 IF=0
220 IF=0
230 IF=0
240 IF=0
250 IF=0
260 IF=0
270 IF=0
280 IF=0
290 IF=0
300 IF=0
310 IF=0
320 IF=0
330 IF=0
340 IF=0
350 IF=0
360 IF=0
370 IF=0
380 IF=0
390 IF=0
400 IF=0
410 IF=0
420 IF=0
430 IF=0
440 IF=0
450 IF=0
460 IF=0
470 IF=0
480 IF=0
490 IF=0
500 IF=0
510 IF=0
520 IF=0
530 IF=0
540 IF=0
550 IF=0
560 IF=0
570 IF=0
580 IF=0
590 IF=0
600 IF=0
610 IF=0
620 IF=0
630 IF=0
640 IF=0
650 IF=0
660 IF=0
670 IF=0
680 IF=0
690 IF=0
700 IF=0
710 IF=0
720 IF=0
730 IF=0
740 IF=0
750 IF=0
760 IF=0
770 IF=0
780 IF=0
790 IF=0
800 IF=0
810 IF=0
820 IF=0
830 IF=0
840 IF=0
850 IF=0
860 IF=0
870 IF=0
880 IF=0
890 IF=0
900 IF=0
910 IF=0
920 IF=0
930 IF=0
940 IF=0
950 IF=0
960 IF=0
970 IF=0
980 IF=0
990 IF=0

```

FIGURE 10.10

[illegible]

The program will autostart after the first time to allow the printing of more than one block of code."

Seven also reminds us not to use the basic program storage area at \$4000 for the code because the program overwrites it. We wouldn't be that stupid would we? Well, would we?

**Ultimate Inhibit of Harrogate** has a straightforward, short and effective which he'd like to share with you. Would it's a loader routine for safeguarding your C64 programs.

The program works by asking the user a name and then storing a message high in memory. It then points the LIST jump vector to a register which will print the message on the screen. The net effect is that any user naughty enough to try loading the program is greeted by a personalized refusal.

The machine code breaks down into three simple routines:

40204-40274 points the LIST vector to the print message routine  
40275-40280 the print message routine  
40281-40300 restores the LIST vector

The last section of code is called by 929-9299. In the interests of security it can be modified by leaving out line 329 and changing the larger number in the loop to line 144 or 9299.

The machine code of the magazine might also like to try finding a trap in the procedural program to cause some bright

```

PROGRAM: C64 MISC LOADER
10 REM C16 A/C LOADER
20 PRINT, "PROGRAM, 10
30 COLOR 1
40 COLOR 2, 7
50 GOTO 10 PRINT "10000 (10000)
(10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
70 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
80 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
90 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
100 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
110 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
120 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
130 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
140 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
150 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
160 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
170 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
180 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
190 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
200 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
210 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
220 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
230 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
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290 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
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330 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
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360 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
370 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
380 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
390 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
400 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
410 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
420 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
430 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
440 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
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500 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
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680 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
690 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
700 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
710 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
720 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
730 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
740 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
750 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
760 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
770 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
780 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
790 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
800 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
810 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
820 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
830 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
840 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
850 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
860 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
870 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
880 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
890 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
900 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
910 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
920 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
930 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
940 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
950 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
960 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
970 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
980 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
990 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
1000 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)

```

```

100 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
101 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
102 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
103 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
104 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
105 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
106 PRINT (10000) (10000) (10000) (10000)
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```

spark loads it after separating the program routine. Use this in your program as early as is printed without spaces between the commands.

```

10 GOTO 9999
1000 A=PEEK(4096) REM
1001 B=A-10000 REM
1002 C=B*1000 REM
1003 D=C*1000 REM
1004 E=D*1000 REM
1005 F=E*1000 REM
1006 G=F*1000 REM
1007 H=G*1000 REM
1008 I=H*1000 REM
1009 J=I*1000 REM
1010 K=J*1000 REM
1011 L=K*1000 REM
1012 M=L*1000 REM
1013 N=M*1000 REM
1014 O=N*1000 REM
1015 P=O*1000 REM
1016 Q=P*1000 REM
1017 R=Q*1000 REM
1018 S=R*1000 REM
1019 T=S*1000 REM
1020 U=T*1000 REM
1021 V=U*1000 REM
1022 W=V*1000 REM
1023 X=W*1000 REM
1024 Y=X*1000 REM
1025 Z=Y*1000 REM
1026 AA=Z*1000 REM
1027 AB=AA*1000 REM
1028 AC=AB*1000 REM
1029 AD=AC*1000 REM
1030 AE=AD*1000 REM
1031 AF=AE*1000 REM
1032 AG=AF*1000 REM
1033 AH=AG*1000 REM
1034 AI=AH*1000 REM
1035 AJ=AI*1000 REM
1036 AK=AJ*1000 REM
1037 AL=AK*1000 REM
1038 AM=AL*1000 REM
1039 AN=AM*1000 REM
1040 AO=AN*1000 REM
1041 AP=AO*1000 REM
1042 AQ=AP*1000 REM
1043 AR=AQ*1000 REM
1044 AS=AR*1000 REM
1045 AT=AS*1000 REM
1046 AU=AT*1000 REM
1047 AV=AU*1000 REM
1048 AW=AV*1000 REM
1049 AX=AW*1000 REM
1050 AY=AX*1000 REM
1051 AZ=AY*1000 REM
1052 BA=AZ*1000 REM
1053 BB=BA*1000 REM
1054 BC=BB*1000 REM
1055 BD=BC*1000 REM
1056 BE=BD*1000 REM
1057 BF=BE*1000 REM
1058 BG=BF*1000 REM
1059 BH=BG*1000 REM
1060 BI=BH*1000 REM
1061 BJ=BI*1000 REM
1062 BK=BJ*1000 REM
1063 BL=BK*1000 REM
1064 BM=BL*1000 REM
1065 BN=BM*1000 REM
1066 BO=BN*1000 REM
1067 BP=BO*1000 REM
1068 BQ=BP*1000 REM
1069 BR=BQ*1000 REM
1070 BS=BR*1000 REM
1071 BT=BS*1000 REM
1072 BU=BT*1000 REM
1073 BV=BU*1000 REM
1074 BW=BV*1000 REM
1075 BX=BW*1000 REM
1076 BY=BX*1000 REM
1077 BZ=BY*1000 REM
1078 CA=BZ*1000 REM
1079 CB=CA*1000 REM
1080 CC=CB*1000 REM
1081 CD=CC*1000 REM
1082 CE=CD*1000 REM
1083 CF=CE*1000 REM
1084 CG=CF*1000 REM
1085 CH=CG*1000 REM
1086 CI=CH*1000 REM
1087 CJ=CJ*1000 REM
1088 CK=CJ*1000 REM
1089 CL=CK*1000 REM
1090 CM=CL*1000 REM
1091 CN=CM*1000 REM
1092 CO=CN*1000 REM
1093 CP=CO*1000 REM
1094 CQ=CP*1000 REM
1095 CR=CQ*1000 REM
1096 CS=CR*1000 REM
1097 CT=CS*1000 REM
1098 CU=CT*1000 REM
1099 CV=CU*1000 REM
1100 CW=CV*1000 REM
1101 CX=CW*1000 REM
1102 CY=CX*1000 REM
1103 CZ=CY*1000 REM
1104 DA=CZ*1000 REM
1105 DB=DA*1000 REM
1106 DC=DB*1000 REM
1107 DD=DC*1000 REM
1108 DE=DD*1000 REM
1109 DF=DE*1000 REM
1110 DG=DF*1000 REM
1111 DH=DG*1000 REM
1112 DI=DH*1000 REM
1113 DJ=DI*1000 REM
1114 DK=DJ*1000 REM
1115 DL=DK*1000 REM
1116 DM=DL*1000 REM
1117 DN=DM*1000 REM
1118 DO=DN*1000 REM
1119 DP=DO*1000 REM
1120 DQ=DP*1000 REM
1121 DR=DQ*1000 REM
1122 DS=DR*1000 REM
1123 DT=DS*1000 REM
1124 DU=DT*1000 REM
1125 DV=DU*1000 REM
1126 DW=DV*1000 REM
1127 DX=DW*1000 REM
1128 DY=DX*1000 REM
1129 DZ=DY*1000 REM
1130 EA=DZ*1000 REM
1131 EB=EA*1000 REM
1132 EC=EB*1000 REM
1133 ED=EC*1000 REM
1134 EE=ED*1000 REM
1135 EF=EE*1000 REM
1136 EG=EF*1000 REM
1137 EH=EG*1000 REM
1138 EI=EH*1000 REM
1139 EJ=EI*1000 REM
1140 EK=EJ*1000 REM
1141 EL=EK*1000 REM
1142 EM=EL*1000 REM
1143 EN=EM*1000 REM
1144 EO=EN*1000 REM
1145 EP=EO*1000 REM
1146 EQ=EP*1000 REM
1147 ER=EQ*1000 REM
1148 ES=ER*1000 REM
1149 ET=ES*1000 REM
1150 EU=ET*1000 REM
1151 EV=EU*1000 REM
1152 EW=EV*1000 REM
1153 EX=EW*1000 REM
1154 EY=EX*1000 REM
1155 EZ=EY*1000 REM
1156 FA=EZ*1000 REM
1157 FB=FA*1000 REM
1158 FC=FB*1000 REM
1159 FD=FC*1000 REM
1160 FE=FD*1000 REM
1161 FF=FE*1000 REM
1162 FG=FF*1000 REM
1163 FH=FG*1000 REM
1164 FI=FH*1000 REM
1165 FJ=FI*1000 REM
1166 FK=FJ*1000 REM
1167 FL=FK*1000 REM
1168 FM=FL*1000 REM
1169 FO=FM*1000 REM
1170 FP=FO*1000 REM
1171 FQ=FP*1000 REM
1172 FR=FQ*1000 REM
1173 FS=FR*1000 REM
1174 FT=FS*1000 REM
1175 FU=FT*1000 REM
1176 FV=FU*1000 REM
1177 FW=FV*1000 REM
1178 FX=FW*1000 REM
1179 FY=FX*1000 REM
1180 FZ=FY*1000 REM
1181 GA=FZ*1000 REM
1182 GB=GA*1000 REM
1183 GC=GB*1000 REM
1184 GD=GC*1000 REM
1185 GE=GD*1000 REM
1186 GF=GE*1000 REM
1187 GG=GF*1000 REM
1188 GH=GG*1000 REM
1189 GI=GH*1000 REM
1190 GJ=GI*1000 REM
1191 GK=GJ*1000 REM
1192 GL=GK*1000 REM
1193 GM=GL*1000 REM
1194 GN=GM*1000 REM
1195 GO=GN*1000 REM
1196 GP=GO*1000 REM
1197 GQ=GP*1000 REM
1198 GR=GQ*1000 REM
1199 GS=GR*1000 REM
1200 GT=GS*1000 REM
1201 GU=GT*1000 REM
1202 GV=GU*1000 REM
1203 GW=GV*1000 REM
1204 GX=GW*1000 REM
1205 GY=GX*1000 REM
1206 GZ=GY*1000 REM
1207 HA=GZ*1000 REM
1208 HB=HA*1000 REM
1209 HC=HB*1000 REM
1210 HD=HC*1000 REM
1211 HE=HD*1000 REM
1212 HF=HE*1000 REM
1213 HG=HF*1000 REM
1214 HH=HG*1000 REM
1215 HI=HH*1000 REM
1216 HJ=HI*1000 REM
1217 HK=HJ*1000 REM
1218 HL=HK*1000 REM
1219 HM=HL*1000 REM
1220 HO=HM*1000 REM
1221 HP=HO*1000 REM
1222 HQ=HP*1000 REM
1223 HR=HQ*1000 REM
1224 HS=HR*1000 REM
1225 HT=HS*1000 REM
1226 HU=HT*1000 REM
1227 HV=HU*1000 REM
1228 HW=HV*1000 REM
1229 HX=HW*1000 REM
1230 HY=HX*1000 REM
1231 HZ=HY*1000 REM
1232 IA=HZ*1000 REM
1233 IB=IA*1000 REM
1234 IC=IB*1000 REM
1235 ID=IC*1000 REM
1236 IE=ID*1000 REM
1237 IF=IE*1000 REM
1238 IG=IF*1000 REM
1239 IH=IG*1000 REM
1240 IJ=IH*1000 REM
1241 IK=IJ*1000 REM
1242 IL=IK*1000 REM
1243 IM=IL*1000 REM
1244 IO=IM*1000 REM
1245 IP=IO*1000 REM
1246 IQ=IP*1000 REM
1247 IR=IQ*1000 REM
1248 IS=IR*1000 REM
1249 IT=IS*1000 REM
1250 IU=IT*1000 REM
1251 IV=IU*1000 REM
1252 IW=IV*1000 REM
1253 IX=IW*1000 REM
1254 IY=IX*1000 REM
1255 IZ=IY*1000 REM
1256 JA=IZ*1000 REM
1257 JB=JA*1000 REM
1258 JC=JB*1000 REM
1259 JD=JC*1000 REM
1260 JE=JD*1000 REM
1261 JF=JE*1000 REM
1262 JG=JF*1000 REM
1263 JH=JG*1000 REM
1264 IJ=JH*1000 REM
1265 JK=IJ*1000 REM
1266 JL=JK*1000 REM
1267 JM=JL*1000 REM
1268 JO=JM*1000 REM
1269 JP=JO*1000 REM
1270 JQ=JP*1000 REM
1271 JR=JQ*1000 REM
1272 JS=JR*1000 REM
1273 JT=JS*1000 REM
1274 JU=JT*1000 REM
1275 JV=JU*1000 REM
1276 JW=JV*1000 REM
1277 JX=JW*1000 REM
1278 JY=JX*1000 REM
1279 JZ=JY*1000 REM
1280 KA=JZ*1000 REM
1281 KB=KA*1000 REM
1282 KC=KB*1000 REM
1283 KD=KC*1000 REM
1284 KE=KD*1000 REM
1285 KF=KE*1000 REM
1286 KG=KF*1000 REM
1287 KH=KG*1000 REM
1288 KI=KH*1000 REM
1289 KJ=KI*1000 REM
1290 KL=KJ*1000 REM
1291 KM=KL*1000 REM
1292 KO=KM*1000 REM
1293 KP=KO*1000 REM
1294 KQ=KP*1000 REM
1295 KR=KQ*1000 REM
1296 KS=KR*1000 REM
1297 KT=KS*1000 REM
1298 KU=KT*1000 REM
1299 KV=KU*1000 REM
1300 KW=KV*1000 REM
1301 KX=KW*1000 REM
1302 KY=KX*1000 REM
1303 KZ=KY*1000 REM
1304 LA=KZ*1000 REM
1305 LB=LA*1000 REM
1306 LC=LB*1000 REM
1307 LD=LC*1000 REM
1308 LE=LD*1000 REM
1309 LF=LE*1000 REM
1310 LG=LF*1000 REM
1311 LH=LG*1000 REM
1312 LI=LH*1000 REM
1313 LJ=LI*1000 REM
1314 LK=LJ*1000 REM
1315 LL=LK*1000 REM
1316 LM=LL*1000 REM
1317 LO=LM*1000 REM
1318 LP=LO*1000 REM
1319 LQ=LP*1000 REM
1320 LR=LQ*1000 REM
1321 LS=LR*1000 REM
1322 LT=LS*1000 REM
1323 LU=LT*1000 REM
1324 LV=LU*1000 REM
1325 LW=LV*1000 REM
1326 LX=LW*1000 REM
1327 LY=LX*1000 REM
1328 LZ=LY*1000 REM
1329 MA=LZ*1000 REM
1330 MB=MA*1000 REM
1331 MC=MB*1000 REM
1332 MD=MC*1000 REM
1333 ME=MD*1000 REM
1334 MF=ME*1000 REM
1335 MG=MF*1000 REM
1336 MH=MG*1000 REM
1337 MI=MH*1000 REM
1338 MJ=MI*1000 REM
1339 MK=MJ*1000 REM
1340 ML=MK*1000 REM
1341 MN=ML*1000 REM
1342 MO=MN*1000 REM
1343 MP=MO*1000 REM
1344 MQ=MP*1000 REM
1345 MR=MQ*1000 REM
1346 MS=MR*1000 REM
1347 MT=MS*1000 REM
1348 MU=MT*1000 REM
1349 MV=MU*1000 REM
1350 MW=MV*1000 REM
1351 MX=MW*1000 REM
1352 MY=MX*1000 REM
1353 MZ=MY*1000 REM
1354 NA=MZ*1000 REM
1355 NB=NA*1000 REM
1356 NC=NB*1000 REM
1357 ND=NC*1000 REM
1358 NE=ND*1000 REM
1359 NF=NE*1000 REM
1360 NG=NF*1000 REM
1361 NH=
```



# FROGG

## PROGRAM SCREEN DATA

|                 |                  |       |                  |       |                  |    |      |
|-----------------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|----|------|
| START- 24576    |                  | 34913 | 2006200620202020 | CH    | 652              |    |      |
| NO. BYTES- 1024 |                  | 24920 | 6620202020202066 | CH    | 652              |    |      |
| 24576           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 24928 | 2020202066202020 | CH | 454  |
| 24584           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 24936 | 2020202066202020 | CH | 652  |
| 24592           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 24944 | 2006202066200620 | CH | 600  |
| 24600           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 24952 | 2006202066202066 | CH | 600  |
| 24608           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 24960 | 6620206620202066 | CH | 600  |
| 24616           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 24968 | 2020202066202020 | CH | 454  |
| 24624           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 24976 | 2020206620202020 | CH | 602  |
| 24632           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 24984 | 2006202066202066 | CH | 600  |
| 24640           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 24992 | 6620202066206620 | CH | 1048 |
| 24648           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 25000 | 2006206620202066 | CH | 1048 |
| 24656           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 25008 | 2020202066202020 | CH | 454  |
| 24664           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 25016 | 2020206620202020 | CH | 600  |
| 24672           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 25024 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24680           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 25032 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24688           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 25040 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24696           | 2006206620662066 | CH    | 1642             | 25048 | 2020202066202020 | CH | 454  |
| 24704           | 6620662066206620 | CH    | 1640             | 25056 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24712           | 6620662066206620 | CH    | 1640             | 25064 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24720           | 6620662066206620 | CH    | 1640             | 25072 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24728           | 6620662020202020 | CH    | 1048             | 25080 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24736           | 2020206620202020 | CH    | 602              | 25088 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24744           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 25096 | 2006206620662066 | CH | 1642 |
| 24752           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 25104 | 6620662066206620 | CH | 1640 |
| 24760           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 25112 | 6620662066206620 | CH | 1640 |
| 24768           | 2020202066202020 | CH    | 404              | 25120 | 6620662066206620 | CH | 1640 |
| 24776           | 2020206620202020 | CH    | 602              | 25128 | 6620202066202020 | CH | 600  |
| 24784           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 25136 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24792           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 25144 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24800           | 2020202020202020 | CH    | 256              | 25152 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24808           | 2020202066202020 | CH    | 404              | 25160 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24816           | 2020206620662066 | CH    | 1648             | 25168 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24824           | 6620662066202066 | CH    | 1248             | 25176 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24832           | 6620202066202020 | CH    | 600              | 25184 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24840           | 2066202020662020 | CH    | 600              | 25192 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24848           | 2066202066202020 | CH    | 602              | 25200 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24856           | 2020206620202020 | CH    | 602              | 25208 | 2020202066206620 | CH | 256  |
| 24864           | 2066202066206620 | CH    | 600              | 25216 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24872           | 2066206620206620 | CH    | 600              | 25224 | 1012051313100609 | CH | 124  |
| 24880           | 6620206620206620 | CH    | 600              | 25232 | 120520140F201314 | CH | 184  |
| 24888           | 6620202066202020 | CH    | 602              | 25240 | 0112142020202020 | CH | 190  |
| 24896           | 2020206620202020 | CH    | 602              | 25248 | 2020202020202020 | CH | 256  |
| 24904           | 2066206620206620 | CH    | 600              |       |                  |    |      |



THIS MONTH'S ARTICLE IS the final one in the series (all together — AaM!) as I shall finish off by adding a title screen. The data should be typed in using the entry routine provided in the first article (from Commodore-journal 96). The start address is 2000 and the number of bytes is 1024 (save under the name of "HOLDSCREEN").

The short piece of code simply sets the background colour to black, sets all character squares to blue foreground and transfers the data from 2000 to 2040 (the entire screen). Finally JOYREAD is called to monitor a depression of the joystick. That's it!

Enjoy yourself, and watch out for [mcintosh@compuserve.com](mailto:mcintosh@compuserve.com)

### Daryl Flowers

### completes his

### arcade series.

```

25254 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25254 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25272 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25280 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25288 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25296 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25304 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25312 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25320 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25328 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25336 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25344 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25352 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25360 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25368 3030303030303030 CH = 254
25376 3030303030303030 CH = 191
25384 0112190030303030 CH = 120
25392 0912130040303030 CH = 275
25400 4849303031323133 CH = 436
25408 3230343430353132 CH = 402
25416 3133323030303031 CH = 396
25424 3230333333303531 CH = 400
25432 3231333330353133 CH = 401
25440 3131303031323230 CH = 396
25448 3031313035303030 CH = 401
25456 3031313231303043 CH = 417
25464 3230303030463137 CH = 416
25472 3730313132313030 CH = 405
25480 4332303032304631 CH = 430
25488 3130313132313030 CH = 399
25496 4332303032304646 CH = 451
25504 3031313231303043 CH = 417
25512 3230303030303031 CH = 368
25520 3132313030433030 CH = 414
25528 3032323031313231 CH = 593
25536 3630433230303030 CH = 414
25544 3131323130304330 CH = 419
25552 3030303131323130 CH = 396
25560 3043323030313130 CH = 411
25568 3130304343303131 CH = 434
25576 3231303043303131 CH = 395
25584 3231303030313132 CH = 409
25592 3131303131323230 CH = 392

```

READY

```

2880 JSR TITLE
11400 FINAL JSR WAIT3
11410 JSR RVAR3
11420 JSR INIT
11430 RTS
11440 V

14510 TITLE LDA #0
14520 STA $D021
14530 LDA #6
14540 LDY #0
14550 COLOOP
14560 STA $D900.Y
14570 STA $D900.Y
14580 STA $DA00.Y
14590 STA $DA00.Y
14600 DEY
14610 BNE COLOOP
14620 V
14630 LDY #0
14640 XLOOP
14650 LDA $4000.Y
14660 STA $0400.Y
14670 LDA $4100.Y
14680 STA $0500.Y
14690 LDA $4200.Y
14700 STA $0600.Y
14710 LDA $4200.Y
14720 STA $0600.Y
14730 DEY
14740 BNE XLOOP
14750 NXCHK
14760 JSR JOYREAD
14770 EDS NXCHK
14780 RTS
14790 V
14800 FINISH
14810 -END

```



# WORDAHOLIC

really had to be the bargain of the year

**MicroPro**

*SuperScript*

...the most powerful feature of SuperScript, therefore the possibilities are endless... It is a huge task worth the more wordwraps in four columns and range of text... a breathtaking, unique calculation ability that is very satisfactory... remarkably easy and... SuperScript is an obvious choice, with more strong definitions will surprisingly easy to... This feature makes it a very popular word processor. Excellent performance, simple to use it.... Very satisfied, using the letter writer...  
\* FROM THE MAKERS OF WORDSTAR \*

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# EXHIBITIONism

IT SAID OFTEN THAT THE COMPUTER Prom gets excited but the official launch of the Amiga was an event not to be missed. For once the lure of a Champagne Reception wasn't the main attraction and the buzz which was going around wasn't the sound of all-night computerists snoring up on their sleep.

We were shepherded past Clamshell's stand into the Commodore Theatre and the screens roared. At last the gods would descend and reveal to us these mortal the joys of their great machine. Never since Belsen was given the Tablets of Stone had words been sweated with such great expectation.

## Enter the Amiga

The reality was about as exciting as Moses disclosing a note to his nation. With such a revolutionary piece of hardware one would have anticipated divine quips, flashing lights and inspirational music. All we got was Chris Kaskay, a slide show and the intrusive strains of music for Psychobits from the Clamshell stand.

Admittedly, the slide show was produced by projected images from an Amiga which were, in their way, impressive but they merely gave a hint at the capabilities of the machine. He Amiga told this time just images to help the gap talk along. Oh yes, and the price: Any dream of a sub £1000 price tag were soon shattered (if any such economic dreams was still with us). The sleek, costly is £1475 + VAT with a single disk drive, which means £575 change from £1000 for the more modest machine and £1475 + VAT for the new dual version.

Music Sales' demonstration of the new Music Expansion System under the magic touch of megastar Rick Wakeman was far more impressive, but none of the lot.

Outside the theatre the show was coming to life but some great moments staring itself after a year of February. Another about Amiga story was waiting to unfold. Where were the big boys. Sir Colin and Amigahead? I mean no disrespect to Barbie Rae, Clamshell, Atarihead, Atarihead, Amiga, Tyneshead and Level 9 who all made the effort to meet the people they were sure to lose the many games gold-chests were noticeable by their absence. Where were they all?

At least there was plenty for the parties at the bargain basement. As coffee it seemed more like a Middle Eastern bazaar than an exhibition, with rolling carpets and cigarette offers. Not

Jack and John Wilkerson



**Eric Doyle takes a sidelong**

**look at the Seventh**

**Commodore Show.**



**The scene:** Liverpool, 14th August 1985  
**The date:** Friday, 14th Aug 1985  
**The venue:** The Liverpool Commodore Show  
**The time:** 1.30pm  
**The event:** The Official Amiga Launch

that we are much of a throng on Saturday with the FA Cup's inevitable attractions keeping the attendance down. In contrast, Sunday was like the good old days of computer mums, wowsy and wowing.

Liquor the scene was beginning to look like the Commodore that shows of pure with the principal commodity being business software for the 64, 128 and Amiga.

## Reactions

The aptly named Amiga Village was a special area set aside to display the Amiga and its works in all their glory. The new machine was put through its paces for interested groups of visitors, but once again the enormous potential of the machine seemed to be realized, unless the sight of flying handbags saved on you and.

The Amiga is a bit of an enigma at the moment: its undoubted graphics capabilities and speed make it an extremely desirable acquisition for computer buffs, but how will the business community react? With the long shadow of IBM being cast across the marketplace I wonder if the Amiga's glow will shine brightly through in the dark.

The general view of showgoers was that the Amiga will be a very strong contender in the area of Computers Aided Design, video graphics, presentation or even in the publishing world but I expect to find a convincing argument for it in the business world. Certainly the software on display failed to take my breath away. Commodore hopes that I'm wrong and would rather see IBM's longhoming shadow in a sign that their aim will soon be hitting on its target, heralding the rebirth of Commodore as a force in industry. Only time will tell if it's a case of welcome back IBM or welcome Amiga.

### Classics

The most expensive array of hardware was displayed by Visa Software. No other company managed to cross the impressive technological support for the Commodore range. Rufus Lacey of Visa was not backward in expressing his surprise that IBM was giving the impression of being a one machine company.

On the Visa stand were displayed the full range PC-1000s and to showcase the power of the software. Particularly impressive was the C128 Visa Classic Cartridge which most surely has the Rolls Royce of wordprocessors. The cartridge gives instant access to the full power of the program plus the advantages of an 80 column display. Sophistication comes at a price, however, and in this case it is £59.95.

### Get Smart

Next door to Visa was a rather locked looking area labelled Mitsumi International. Covering the same area as its neighbour, the stand looked empty because no display equipment had arrived. For the full weekend the staff battled bravely to make this person left amongst the empty desks cars and coffee desks which then were open spaces seemed to attract. The new product was equally as useful as their display area but its significance is enormous. For the first time a smart Card was being shown carrying a program on the 40 and 128.

Smart Cards look like normal credit cards but hidden within their plastic exterior is a small but powerful microchip. Mitsumi's application was the extremely popular Superfinger word processor which simply slots into an adaptor in the cartridge part of the computer. This gives instant access to the data at a relatively modest cost of around £80.



### To be Precise

Superfinger is a product from the First Business range, the full strength of which was being demonstrated next to the Amiga Village. In all honesty the demonstration of the precision Amiga graphics packages outshined the official demonstration and visitors to the show gathered in to the small display area to marvel at the wonders on display.

Superfinger and its companion program Superbase have now been confirmed as the 128 so that both programs can run concurrently and exchange information for mailing list applications making a very powerful business tool for the small businessman. For those who are still struggling with Superbase help is at hand with the publication of Superbase: The Book and for those who have given up there is the simpler Superbase Starter.

### US Influence

The appearance of the Amiga has attracted one or two American companies to test the water over here. Networks is

one such company which was particularly eager to show IBM business software. Networks will all be appearing during these summer months. I am particularly eager to see the Networks Network program in operation. This is a spreadsheet utility which prints out along the length of printer paper instead of across the width, saving a lot of time when column and page numbers are about three normally involved.

### And Euro Power

The only true software launch at the show was a utility cartridge from Power Products which is a Dutch company marketing its products through the agents of First Steps. Rumbach company is the country. The Power Cartridge has an impressive array of facilities not least of which is the fact that it employs its own internal memory and is transparent to the computer. This means that it does not use a large chunk of memory which could be better used for programming.

My own award for technical innovation in the show must go to Oberthur. His clever, tongue-in-cheek line to the general public and everyone agreed that they'd never seen anything like it. Everyone wanted one. For around £2 you too can have a thing just like his. What a bit! When I tell you you'll kick yourself for not thinking of the idea yourself!

The best way to understand it is that it is a kind of building clip-on - a strong plastic arm which attaches to the top of your monitor. The clip will hold a laptop or a piece of text which you want to copy onto your computer. Finishing the copy up by just mousing means that eye movement is kept to a minimum and hopefully reduces the strain of constantly refocusing. And, best of all, the clip is so easy to use that it's almost like a magic wand. The clip is very effective, the things presented are popular at the show and it is the direction of being comfortable with any kind of computer.

Another use for the Thing is to clip a picture of your sweetheart or spouse (or both) to it so that you don't forget what they look like.

When Music Sales' Living Rock Workshop and Rock Cardinals demonstrate, the full potential of the Tel music system was realized.

Once more Chris Bayley was called upon to act as Master of Ceremonies and his performance was quite a contrast to his appearance at the press launch. Lute and cool, the party Chris focussed on to the stage and in his brief-cast-of-the-show style announced the new Bucks.

The rapping could have been better stopped by avoiding whatever street of Waterbury's near and last the major rap stage. None spring generally, Rock Waterbury has chosen himself of the long-haired, rapid keyboard crumbler look of Idiots with Ten and now merely looks rich Rock Carroll, in contrast, a more Blackhawk and less rock. One of a type which he will continuously describe as like the Progress in Britain, it's a pity that Waterbury no longer understands it comes in his own.

Wakeman and Cardinale make a highly entertaining double act being both talented and witty. The audience sat open-mouthed as Wakeman wailed his magic on the notes of the *Alfred* system while Cardinale showed the equally impressive power of *Alfred* Sales. Sound Samples from Wakeman's set. Adam, pop a book in and let's us all wear down; it's the fall of the father's dominance in future years.

The place of retention of the show was a Cameroonian cup in which Cardinal disarmed his space through the simplest to give a safe design (dark) sound and then turned up the gate to make it sound like a Cameroonian cup.

The performance alone the Show for me, a two-wheel drive, the Acura Integra, didn't even distract my wandering eyes from the incredible array of specialized features of the coupe.

The *Blow Guide* reflected my total ignorance of the Blow itself. It concentrated on the Arden and the *Blow* system with an odd, cryptic review of the 128. Again from that and that side it had nothing more to say. All in all it was like an entire edition of a certain magazine.

This year five students were indicated as captains in the fortunes of the computer to take back the games he believed to suffer. His hope lay several noticeable non-appearance. The attitude of all these peers was turned up by one youth, obviously suffering the onset of adolescence. He took a long look in the legs of the female leading on the dance floor, and was heard to exclaim, "Ew, look at the legs of that computer!" This is his friend replied, "Never mind those are rates to look at computers!" Both single-minded distraction should have been rewarded with a letter showing from the authors.

Although some of the big companies weren't there, PRman seemed to be wrong: the best laid piglets meant a sure bet. Caring and operating about three companies last November, a guy hope for the future market but I felt there was an air of things over at the time. There is something that people will eventually see that about these people to be

One daily cry of members in this impending gloom was like two in the land's *James* or *Schindler* piece described as the most shapable barbed in the and still desperately trying to prove it. His is the voice of hope when he says that the full potential of the game market is not being fully realized because the game market lacks game innovation. I would tend to agree with the having seen as many claimed games of late.

One innovation in his film has been very quiet at first is the anglophilic ted stroy. His new game, kiki algebra, is still under development but this claym is fast running looks very interesting, depression not creative form of orange orange lateral screen updating which by success and with. More in more.

Withn' sight (and unfortunately sound) of Hammett was the Commodore Theatre, the renovated site of the dump-again Arca's launch. During the show, several companies used this as a chance to give full-blown demonstrations of products, but none more effectively.

The cartridge-style programming toolset consists of 14 Base, 16-type and disk commands, low and high resolution screen dumps and a machine code monitor.

At long last cartridges seem to be gaining only support for the Macintosh of the alternative can be traced back to Germany and Holland. Robotek markets Dutch cartridges, amongst its range of products, the Robotek 32 Cartridge simply inserts the cartridge port on my leg and the Game Boy cartridge is poised to be played tomorrow (see Central) amongst the game playing fraternity. Paul Brown of Robotek is not here to point out that the company is not short of ideas for the future. The latest production is a disk replacement kit which should bring another life to the old disks.

Ranxasler leads you into  
the dark and complex world  
of adventures.

THOSE THOUSANDS OF ADVENTURERS who sat their loins on The Hobbit will probably already have got their copy of The Lord of the Rings.

When it is introduced, The Hobbit set new standards for adventure games: is this long-awaited sequel from Melbourne House going to shine as brightly?

The response of waiting has hardly given way to an aged feeling of anticipation at the start of the program and the way the main characters can interact. This is only part one of a three-part trilogy, with the second and third parts still a long way off. The original story was published as three books, and the computer game versions will follow the pattern. The first, based on book one, is entitled The Fellowship of the Ring.

The program consists of two cassette which contain a cut-down beginner's game in addition to the two separate parts of the main adventure. Also included in the package is the 108 plus-page book that has part of the trilogy together with an excellent instruction booklet.

The beginner's game is well presented and should give a good introduction to adventure gaming. Its responses to the input 'HELP' are fairly direct and give the newcomer a good idea of what adventures are all about. The main adventures do not incorporate this command.

Although listed in some quarters as a graphics adventure, very few pictures are used in the main game, most appearing in the beginner's version. What graphics there are are satisfactory inspiring and in no way create the atmosphere found in The Hobbit.

When starting the game you will be asked which of the four hobbits — Frodo, Sam, Pippin or Merry — you wish to control. You may choose one or more (but whilst playing) one character (the others will generally follow the leader unless specifically told to do otherwise).

The screen display resembles a stack of four sheets of paper slightly displaced, so that in addition to the top page, a little of the left hand side of the three other sheets may also be seen. Pictures of characters at your present location are shown at the left on the top sheet. Many characters elsewhere are shown on the three sheets underneath.

The game has many of the ingredients of the original book. Players who have read The Fellowship of the Ring will often have a feeling of déjà-vu. Reading the book is recommended at this game follows the story more closely than The Hobbit game did. As from exploring the adventure, this adds to the pleasure for Lord of the Rings fans and



there are still plenty of puzzles to be solved.

There are plenty of locations to explore which contain nothing of special importance in solving the game but which add a bit to the general atmosphere. The game includes the feeling of a role-playing game.

There is much to commend in Melbourne House's latest effort, but there is a darker side to the coin too. Program operation is disappointingly slow, there are a number of bugs which cause the program to crash and some of the responses to input commands are tedious to tap the keys.

Nearly all screens result in a fair amount of time being displayed. This takes some time to appear, no doubt partially due to the program also working out what the various independent characters are doing at that time. Move faster to a new location and the three other hobbits (together with any other companions) will follow

him in their own good time!

Half a minute between moves is good gaming, sometimes over a minute is required to regain control of the input cursor to enter your next command! The program will crash if you go into a dark place without matches to light your way and I've heard reports of other crashes that give a similar result.

Such is a consequence of the game that it is not possible to QLIT and just start from the beginning — you must reload the program from scratch. This can be overcome to some extent by frequent savings of your game position on a separate database but again the program does tend to slow the game play somewhat.

Complex input commands are accepted, as is talking to other characters (a necessity on occasions with such a complicated game). It is perhaps not surprising that some strange responses are produced but it can be a bit annoying when an area passed from

one hidden in another is lost in the process!

For all its faults, *The Land of the Dragon* is a fun, colorful game for anyone with the talent of Middle Earth in their veins. Newcomers to this wonderful world may well despair, but those of us who have waited for further hidden travels from the Middle East should enjoy the experience.

## Americana

Although I have had to become a reliable releaser of adventure games from UK waters in the last few months, the continuing trickle of American imports is most welcome. *American* is a release of the cassette version of "Mistadragon" seems to have made other software houses aware of the game to be made by having games available on something other than disk.

UK Gold has recently launched an updated version of an old favourite on both disk and cassette for the C64bit — *Apocalypse*. The game's popularity some years ago is a credit, but successful, graphics adventure for the T88 bit in *Apocalypse II*. It was followed by a slightly easier version *Apocalypse III* but with basically the same plot.

This new screen seems to be an improved version of *Apocalypse II*, with good graphics and a very detailed 3-D view of corridors and rooms that you must map (with difficulty) and explore. It's very easy to get through the one and only exit available to you.

The theme is that you have been "put away" after being found wandering the streets mauling such phrases as "Take the book and drop the candle" and "May the dragon with the sword" sound familiar doesn't it?

The door to your room has been inadvertently left unlocked and you must try to find a way to escape. Drawing up a floor plan seems to be the recommended method but you must find the necessary objects to give your map sufficient authority.

Down to other rooms will be locked but electronic keys can be found to unlock them. Having opened and examined the contents of these rooms you must remember to close the doors behind you — too many doors left open will set off the alarm!

If my memory serves me correctly the original *Apocalypse II* had a random alarm connected to some doors but this version has not yet caught on (has it?) On entering a room, you may find a key containing something useful — pick it up and the key disappears, just as down and it disappears as it goes!

You may also find things under the furniture but remember where you put them because there will be no indication of their hiding place once you're at them again. The vocabulary editor may not be as useful as any one by providing function key (F) key (F) will present a "hide show" of some of the

pictures you may find on your travels.

Input commands, recognized are fairly comprehensive, allowing such as "GO DOWN THE DOOR", "GET THE RED COSTUME", "BRUSH COATS FOR BARRACKS", and "GET MACHET, KNIFE AND SILVER CANS". Several commonly used words are recognized by their initial letters, which saves a great deal of typing. "GO DOWN DOOR" is a lot quicker than typing "OPEN DOOR WITH CARD".

The graphics are good for the price and are at their best when you enter special rooms to meet various characters in the corridor. You may move around the corridor by using the cursor key for turning left or right and the space key for moving forward. Examine everything, you never know what or where anything useful may be hidden but never "LOOK UP" true to the original version something unexpected may fall on your head!

It certainly looks as though this program has been given a new lease of life. UK Gold should be congratulated on this "renewed" program for marketing greatly improved versions of some of the home computer's classic games. The temple of *Apocalypse* and new *Apocalypse*! What next?



## Team Play

For a multi-player adventure game, *The Caves of Chaos* from CRL offers the opportunity of a lot of player game. You can either band together or wage war on each other as the mood takes you. Working in unison seems the way to go, as otherwise someone will have to sit there with their eyes shut!

The game is a fairly basic text only adventure, with the aim being to defeat stolen royal treasures. At the beginning, you must enter how many are to play, their names and how many items each is allowed (one to nine). The argu-

ment is of the type "verb+noun" and the game does not appear to have a very large vocabulary.

If another player's present you may attack him (or her). The outcome of each "round" is determined by who presses a key first and their present status — weapons still left points remaining etc. A reasonable system but not exactly like a team computer's "numeric key".

The game is a little difficult to get into with only a few locations accessible at the start. Location descriptions are brief and the clues are slightly if the one player game has been chosen. There are a series of help messages but generally the rest is a little thin.

CRL has a good reputation for software but *The Caves of Chaos* is below normal standard and is certainly not going to get into any top ten.

## Last of a Line

Radical has produced some good arcade games in the past few years and now this company has launched its first adventure, *Islands of Darkness*. It is also the last game as Radical has gone the way of many publishing software houses and no longer exist but this game is still available.

*Islands of Darkness* is a text and graphics adventure which players will love or hate. Yet one of those! It has a fairly standard plot, where you, the hero, will hopefully free the world from an evil overlord. The world is the planet Mars, you are "banned" and are accompanied by a robot called Komput!

There is a strange mixture of ancient and modern work technology both as well as needs and wishes. Make the most of what you can find, for there are plenty of things hidden in this game, over 15 possibly useful objects in the first 10 locations!

There is a text panel at the top of the screen that describes your immediate surroundings — but tell what may be lying in wait for you to pick up. Below, the screen is split, with a frame for colour picture on the left and on the right a scrolling text window that displays the replies to your input commands.

Multi-word commands of the type "ATTACK THE BARN WITH THE MACHET" are accepted but the vocabulary is limited. "VOCAL" as it will display a list of the verbs that are understood and this will often be scanned in the hope of finding the right word.

You are not always told what you might have taken over. Frequently used "LOOK" is to be recommended. HELP is recognized by the game and does not bring any immediate assistance but "LOOK" will produce various useful but cryptic messages.

Each step seems to involve a puzzle and you may feel that some of these are somewhat overdone. There are characters in them but the vocabulary limits any great interaction. Definitely

can a game for the novice advertiser as progress is restricted to very few locations until a number of goals have been solved.

### Communicate

Playing adventures may not be the most popular use for a home computer but it certainly has a following that is both large and growing. There are advertisements in nearly every magazine and a growing number of independent, privately produced dedicated adventure mags.

The independents are usually photocopied affairs crammed with news, views and reviews. You may think that with so many people all looking at the same news or material that they would all be repeating the same things about the same games — not so. Each reviewer has his own ideas as to what makes a game a winner or a loser.

Some games stand out from the pack while others fall by the wayside completely. Fortunately the latter are getting fewer. But although the appeal of adventures is widespread, not everybody likes to play the same type of game. The trick is to find the reviewer who has a similar taste to yourself!

Adventure columns should be as important as possible with a good reviewer having quite a fair time trying to solve the adventures he reviews. We

are not experts here, able to solve every game in just a few hours but we do have the experience of dozens of adventures to draw upon. The more you read the more likely you are to be able to judge which games are for you.

One of the newer independents is 'Circulator', edited by Nick Watkinson of 84 Kemel Road, Sheffield S6 4QP. A single issue is 50p or a year's subscription, £100. Ten sample had some 30 pages of info, maps, letters and general funnies — not bad for 50p.

The two 'big' independents are probably run by the Adventure Club (30 84C, Merville Road, London NW2 5BH). This is a monthly 20 page slacker, costs £18.95 yearly and is a major professional set up linked with discounted software, a phone-in help line, competitions and various other offers. The Adventure Club is run by dedicated volunteers, they know what you want and aim to supply it.

The last formal approach of these independent mags, tried to encourage a good response from readers but even here there is a delay between the writing of a question or answer and its publication. Phone-in help lines are one answer but an even more exciting development is becoming more and more popular with computer users — electronic mail, bulletin boards and special interest groups.

All these and more, are the outcome of linking your computer via a modem to many of the best networks on up around the country. Modems are becoming cheaper and often come with a list of phone numbers that will give you access to several of these bulletin boards.

There are many topics covered in these nets where it's all to adventure enthusiasts! Quite a few have adventure chat and/or the facility to leave messages requesting help. Another aspect of this form of communication is access to adventure games the reader, where the program can be downloaded directly into your own computer.

For some reason to purchase to pay a regular subscription but there are usually some features that make this not feasible. Buy a Commodore modem and you will probably also get a limited free talk to Compuserve. They offer all the usual bulletin board facilities plus much more.

There are even a number of well known games (and here for instance, you talk to) for players looking from Compuserve at less than the normal retail price. There have the added advantage of being disk based more if those at the shops were only on cassette. Having once got a modem there may even be the temptation to go on some real time adventures with other modem users.

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# Choosing the right computer is a good start — but can you find the right software?



At SUPERSOFT we're very conscious of the fact that people who spend several hundred pounds on computer equipment are looking to do rather more than play Space Invaders.

Financial planning is a subject quite close to us — it's something you're doing all your life — making ARMs, after all. Perhaps if Mr. Information had used **BUSICALC** he would have been able to balance the books a little better.

For home (late in 1984) business use **BUSICALC 1** should pay for itself in no time at all, for larger companies we recommend **BUSICALC 3** — one of the few really valuable programs that you can learn to use in a day.

Although your Commodore 64 is a powerful musical instrument you need to be a pretty good programmer to understand how it works. Unless of course you buy **MUSIC MASTER**.

To use **MUSIC MASTER** requires no pre-musical knowledge — though in the hands of an experienced musician it will prove an invaluable tool. You don't need to know the best thing about programming a **MUSIC MASTER** is the musical equivalent of a word processor — transferring the notes you play and allowing you to replay and edit them as you wish.

**INTRODUCTION PILOT** is a space flight simulator. Nowadays simulators are widely used to train pilots and astronauts because — by far — it's a lot cheaper (and safer) than the real thing!

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